WORLD SOCCER

WORLD SOCCER, SEPTEMBER 1961

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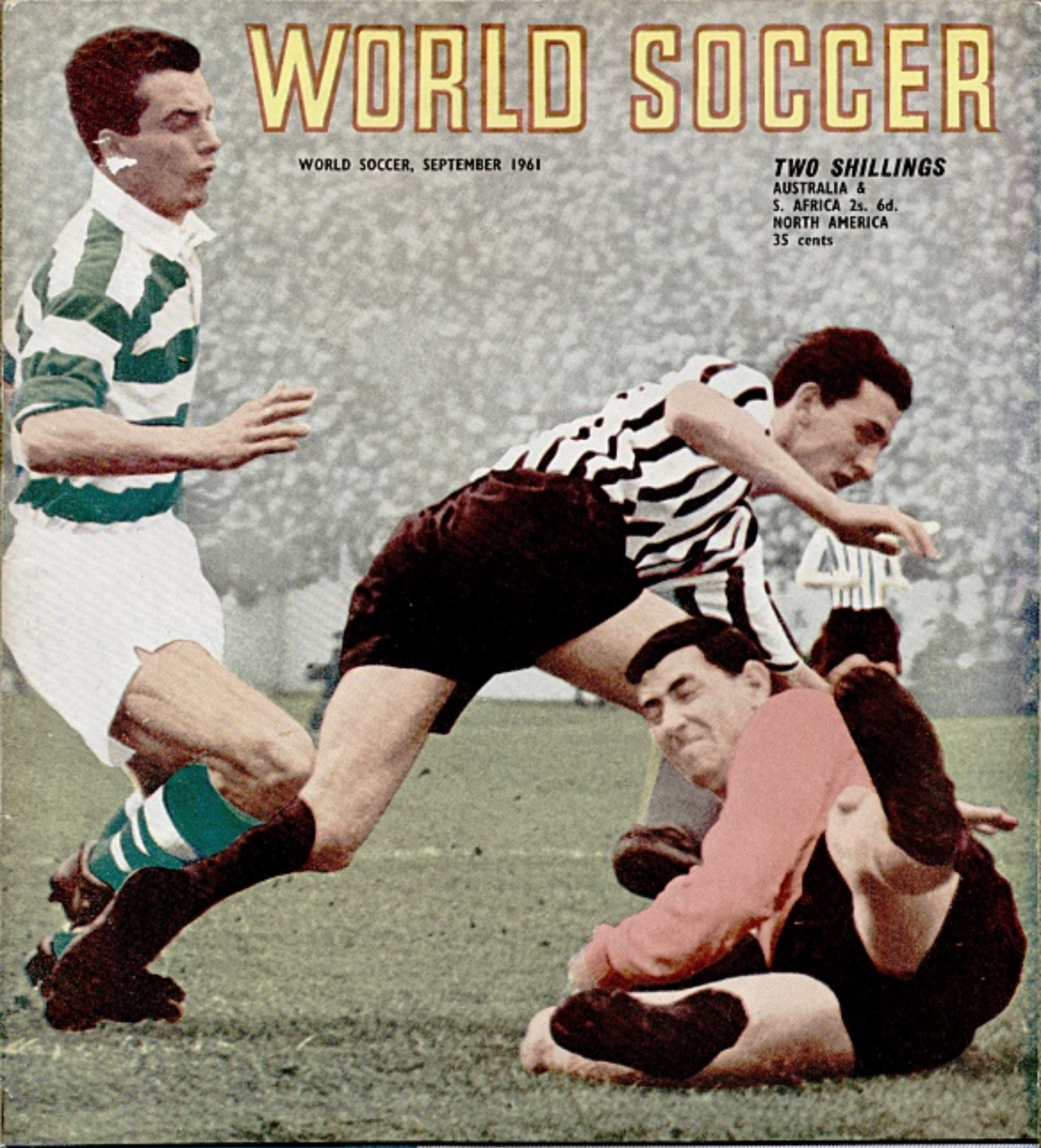

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A HAPPY ANNIVERSARY

NOW that the first twelve editions of WORLD SOCCER have appeared, we are pleased to say, eagerly received by serious soccer enthusiasts everywhere, this birthday time provides a ready opportunity to reflect on the past year.

In our first edition, we made it known that we intended to fulfil an editorial policy which would meet with the requirements of enthusiasts of all nationalities. We added that, although produced in London, the world's greatest city and a stronghold of soccer, WORLD SOCCER would endeavour to present a well-balanced editorial content that would not be biased or give preferential treatment to any one country.

Judging by the many letters of congratulation we have received since October, 1960, it would seem that we have succeeded somewhat in this daring ambition.

We have been told that we have mapped some paths through the previously unpenetrable forests of confusion.

WORLD SOCCER is the first-ever international soccer magazine which has attempted to link a myriad of already healthy individual organisations and peoples together under a common denominator of the game. Though we say it ourselves, we have had few criticisms: rather they have been constructive suggestions for the future and everyone is united in the thought that the content material has improved with each succeeding edition.

This is all tremendously heartening and makes our task well worthwhile. Language has been no barrier to WORLD SOCCER. English is the most common language in the world at the moment and our articles and comments have been widely acclaimed from Paris to Peking and from Barcelona to Buenos Aires.

Our first birthday is with us, but we do not intend to pause for breath. The next twelve months are vital ones for international soccer, containing the World Cup finals in Chile. WORLD SOCCER will take you through the months and will leave no facet of events untouched. To the millions who will be unable to attend in Santiago next June, our World Cup "special" editions will provide the background, the atmosphere and the information which even the most insatiable appetite demands.

The future is exciting for us. From our point of view, there is much work in store; many statistics to be prepared; many conclusions to be drawn and observations made. In consequence, our readers also have much to anticipate and we can do no more than hope that, on our second anniversary, an even stronger friendship has been achieved.

If we can continue to progress in the future as we have done in the past then we feel we shall be developing on common ground acceptable to all. To all those readers who have contributed to the position we now find ourselves in at the moment, by their support of this magazine, we thank you most sincerely and trust our efforts will continue to lend themselves to your satisfaction.

Like a giant universal text-book, we would like to think that WORLD SOCCER will find its way on to the desks of a hundred different schools where it will help the keener students of the game to a better understanding. Suggestions for the improvement of the magazine are always welcome. If readers would like some particular aspect of the game highlighted or, alternatively, feel we could devote more space to certain activities, then we shall be pleased to hear from them.

this month's front cover . . .

Connachan, the Dunfermline Athletic goalkeeper, saves from the feet of Celtic inside-forward Chalmers (green hoops) while Miller of Dunfermline sprawls between the two of them.

. . . and coming next month

The October edition of WORLD SOCCER includes a country focus on Argentina, the first qualifier by performance for the 1962 World Cup Final in Chile. From South America to Europe and the oldest cup competition on the Continent, the Mitropa Cup; Roger Macdonald writes on this in his own individual style. Eric Batty voices his opinion on the world's top eleven players for 1961.

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THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

World Soccer

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VOL. 1, No. 12

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WILL IT BE BOOM OR DOOM?

A new era is about to dawn on English soccer says ***JACK ROLLIN***

A BOOM for the bold; curtains for the cautious—that could be the maxim now for English League football. The four million deficit in attendances, the virtual wage freedom for players and the increase of other forms of entertainment have at long last made it clear to the majority of clear-thinking clubs at least, that they must now begin to adapt themselves to the arduous process of wooing fans back to soccer or face extinction.

Leading the pioneers of the new era are Sheffield Wednesday, runners-up to Tottenham. Wednesday's modern, recently completed grandstand, will enable some 16,000 to be seated at Hillsborough. Already demand for season tickets has justified this venture. Their incentive bonus scheme for players partially based on attendance figures, has been universally praised and if industry could adopt similar measures there would be an easy answer to the country's economic position. Other clubs have introduced their own schemes involving various incentives to players.

If Wednesday need a good omen, the appointment of a former Spurs player Vic Buckingham as team manager could be just that. Already some other Tottenham "old boys"—Arthur Rowe at Crystal Palace and Alf Ramsey at Ipswich have guided their respective clubs to promotion. As for Spurs themselves, they must surely begin where they left off last season as favourites for the title again. No newcomers of any note at White Hart Lane as yet and apart from a slimmer looking Bobby Smith, it is as you were for Spurs. But the Champions are far from complacent. With European Cup-ties ahead they will not hesitate to strengthen the side. Danny Blanchflower will be skipper again—his retirement rumours having ended. Happily the crowds will flock to Tottenham again it seems.

Most spectators are to pay more for their soccer in various parts of some clubs' grounds and those clubs who have alas failed through lack of finance to attempt to play their part for the cash customers will find their turnstiles slowing to a halt. There has not been a more sure quick-fire way to stimulate interest than the transfer market whether it be half a dozen "free" signings by a Fourth Division club or a five figure signing by a top bracket club. The fans like new names when the team is performing badly. Hope springing. . . .

Transfers, in fact, have warmed up as a few players have disagreed over contracts with clubs. As a replacement for the Italian domiciled Gerry Hitchens, Aston Villa secured Derek Dougan from Blackburn Rovers who in turn replaced him by another Irish centre-forward in Ian Lawther from Sunderland. The Second Division Roker Park club had already safeguarded their position by signing former England leader Brian Clough, who had been unsettled for some time at Middlesbrough. By far the most transfer-conscious club in the First Division, Blackburn, also sold Peter Dobing to Manchester City and signed Joe Haverty from Arsenal —an Irish outside-left.

City spent more of that Denis Law lira on Bobby Kennedy, the Kilmarnock wing-half, known over the border as the second Dave Mackay. The Maine Road club are aiming high again but at Old Trafford Matt Busby is not allowing the grass to grow under his feet and David Herd has realised a year-old wish to join the United from Arsenal.

Newcomer to the Gunners is John McLeod, Scottish International right-winger from Hibernian. Two other new London Scots arrived at West Ham in goalkeeper Lawrie Leslie from Airdrie, who should have been a colleague of McLeod's at Wembley against England, and Ian Crawford, a forward from Hearts and once of Hibs as well.

The Greaves-less Chelsea are reported to be on the look-out for a new inside man. They were shy about the camera-man at the pre-season training session when the subject of a team group came up. David Cliss, the one-time schoolboy TV star who broke a leg last year, has been mentioned as the key man in the new Stamford Bridge set-up. He actually kept Greaves out of the England schoolboy side but has not developed as rapidly since.

It is also a period of semi-reconstruction for the England team, but they have trends in their favour now. In addition to the Football League allowing their own representative matches to be put at the disposal of the national eleven, the pre-season kick-off Charity Shield game saw Spurs play the England side in a clash of the two most successful English teams of 1960-1. Though the Football League matches against the Scottish and both Irish Leagues may not be the type of competition directly helpful for a Chile outing, at least the replacements for the departed Hitchens and Greaves will be able to settle in and it should be remembered that the other nine are much wiser after their continental tour of this summer. If the improvement over the past year can be increased by only half, then a place in the Chile semi-finals is not asking too much.

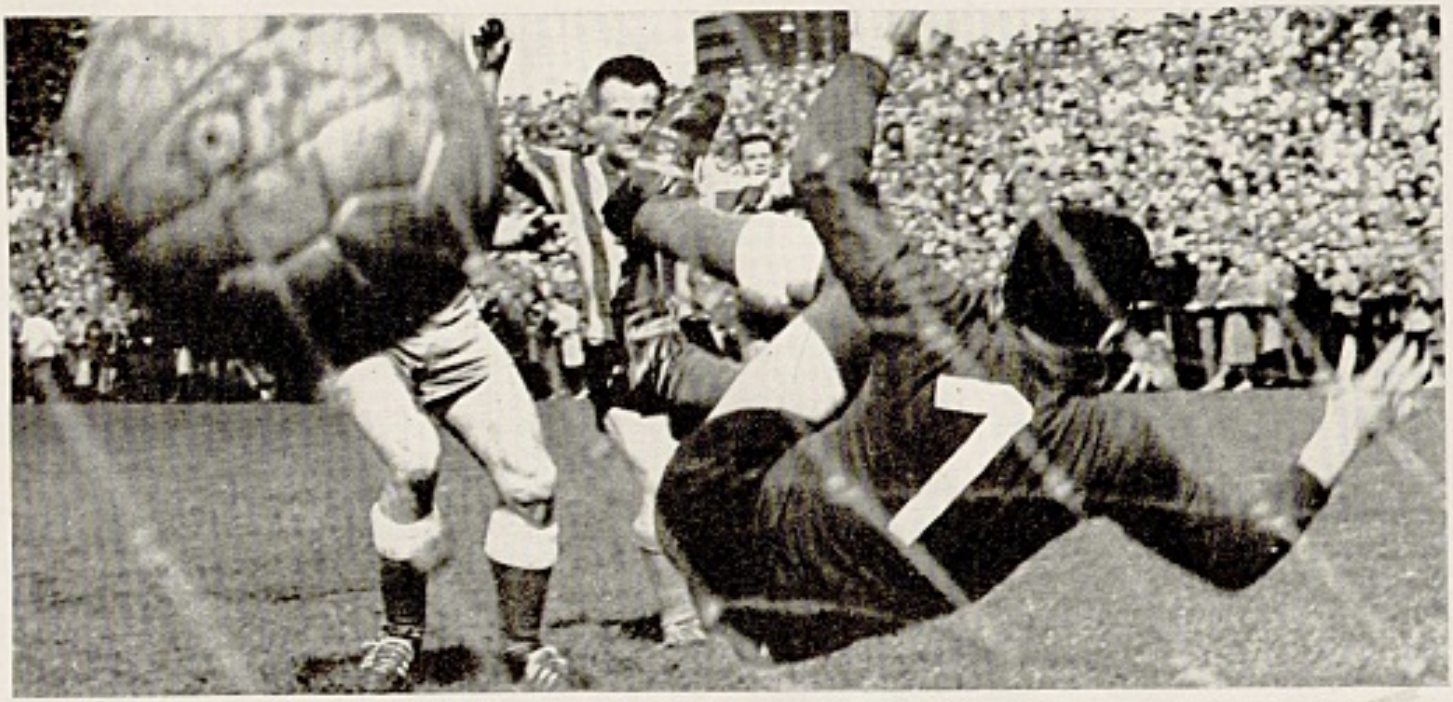
It was noticeable that Greaves played well below form on the tour, understandably perhaps in view of circumstances of the moment, and though a replacement for him will not be easily found, a well drilled and reliable goal-scorer who can be adapted is the type needed. First man to have a crack at the role is Jimmy Robson of Burnley. But a place may yet be found for Johnny Byrne, the Crystal Palace wonder-boy, now a maturing 22.

It appears that the Football League Cup is in for another worrying time. Nine First Division clubs have declined to enter—Arsenal, Wolves, West Bromwich, Spurs, Sheffield Wednesday, Manchester United, Everton, Burnley and Chelsea plus one from Division Two in Liverpool. But the increase of clubs participating in the Inter-Cities Fairs, European Cup Winners Cup and Anglo-French Friendship Cup will mean more continental opposition to English shores.

Liverpool and Sunderland have earned the name of the two most promotion-aspiring clubs in the Second Division. Both have made expensive purchases. Ian St. John (Motherwell) and Ron Yeats (Dundee United) have joined Liverpool; George Herd (Clyde) and, as already mentioned, Clough have linked up with Sunderland. Again the presence of these signings should help the attendance figures.

Whether the turnstiles will stop through a soccer strike rather depends on the outcome of the disputes between the two-score or so unsigned players who had not been able to come to terms with their clubs just prior to the season's commencement. If satisfactory settlements are incurred after these players are either placed on the transfer list by their clubs or dealt with to the players' satisfaction by arbitration then the threat of such a withdrawal of labour may be ended.

A Welshman striking a blow for English soccer is Tottenham Hotspur and Wales international right-winger CLIFF JONES (above). He is a speed-merchant whose oft brilliant flashes down the touchline have started many of Spurs' now characteristic raids. He should again be among England's most outstanding personalities during the current season. (P.A.I.)



The anguish of any goalkeeper, when he is beaten by a ball which he secretly feels he could have reached, cannot easily be expressed. In the above picture, taken during a recent West German League match, the position of the goalkeeper would tend to suggest that he miscalculated the flight of the ball. It is impossible to know for sure, but one can anticipate his thoughts as he eventually landed on the firm earth in his compromising position. (Metelmann.)

Africans are closing the gap

INTERNATIONAL POST-MORTEM by ERIC BATTY

ALTHOUGH the number of matches played in the period under review was considerably down on the previous edition, those that were played certainly did not lack interest.

Argentina's last match in Europe apart from the game against the club team Internazionale in Milan was against Russia in Moscow.

The South Americans' goal-less draw was not well received in Buenos Aires, but on the continent it is regarded as a useful performance. In my view it was a little disappointing, particularly so when it is remembered that the Russians are having no end of trouble with their team—witness the fact that eight forwards played against Argentina!

The *chef d'ochestra* of the Russian attack is the tall and practically bald Babukin at inside-left, not as old as one might think from his appearance. Babukin is 28 and quite the best all-round inside man available though for his club Torpedo Valentin Ivanov does far better than in the national team.

Compared with their 1958 World Cup team the Russian XI shows many more changes than would have been the case had the side developed naturally and up to expectations. One thing I cannot understand is what has happed to wing-halves Voinov and Tsarev.

In Sweden I thought them exceptionally useful, but little has been heard of them since then. Maslenkine, of course, is one of the best centre-backs in the game; calm and resourceful; intelligent in his distribution, he is the kind of player who can shine on his own even when the rest of the side are out of touch.

Generally the biggest weaknesses in the Russian team are at full-back and the right-wing pair.

For the Argentinians, who lost more than £10,000 on their trip to Europe, Moscow was the last chance to make good. The FA were more than happy despite the financial drain and the relatively poor results, for their objective was more to create the nucleus of a team for the World Cup; to give their players experience against opponents that "bite" into the tackle instead of standing off as they do in the new world. The return to Buenos Aires was no picnic, however pleased the FA were with the tour. Several thousand angry fans were waiting for their plane and the police had to be called to rescue Senor Spinetto, the trainer, who was the centre of the public demonstration.

The Ghana Black Stars have been doing reasonably well during their two-month trip to Europe—certainly well enough to justify their hopes of rapid development in the next few years. That the African countries are not so far behind the majority of European leagues can be accepted without much argument, though there is a big gap between them and real or Real World Class.

Morocco, too, helped maintain African prestige by beating East Germany on their own soil, and though the German XI was an experimental one it is worth recording that all the Moroccan players are at present playing in Morocco. This is a distinct improvement over the last year or so when players from France and Spain were needed to boost the strength.

They won, albeit only 2-1, where Holland for example could only draw in a World Cup match a short time ago. Yugoslavia won through the first leg of their World Cup trial eliminating Poland, thanks to their 2-1 win in Belgrade at the end of last season. The second leg draw was rather flattering to the Yugoslavs for the home side had more of the play yet despite the fact that they created three scoring chances to every one the Yugoslavs could muster they failed as both these teams have so often done in the past to turn their chances into goals.

The Yugoslav team lacked the services of Zebec and Sekularac, their two most experienced and talented players, though their omission was the choice of the man in charge, Mr. Tirnanic. Without them the team was an extremely young affair with only outside-left Bora Kostic remaining from what we might term the old guard. Basically it is the Olympic team, and if only they could be relied upon to get their share of goals they would be potential world champions.

Norway's week on tour turned out little less than a disaster, for Russia finally ended any slight hopes they might have had of qualifying for the World Cup, and their neighbours, Finland, beat them convincingly in Helsinki. This was Finland's first victory in the current Scandinavian championship which Norway had an outside chance of winning. Now it is a straight fight between Denmark and Sweden.

With centre-half Tjorborn Svenssen still the main prop in the side and certainly old enough to be referred to as a veteran, the Norwegian authorities must be more than a little perturbed about their chances in the future. Their main need, like quite a few other countries, is regular top class opposition. Without it no one can ever become a first class player and though the Norwegians have the potential in small quantities their players rarely reach the highest grades for this simple reason.

Bakker, Svenssen, Jensen and Backe have all played often enough in international matches but during the weeks between they are experiencing a relatively low grade game at half speed. Thus it is that they have to

Continued overleaf

INTERNATIONAL POST-MORTEM

Continued from previous page

struggle when they do meet good class opposition, and perhaps this is one good reason why we may expect the Scandinavian countries to get together and set the ball rolling towards a comprehensive European League competition. They could well start it with the four top clubs from each of the Scandinavian countries.

Uruguay drew 1-1 with Bolivia in La Paz. The result was a far cry from the last meeting between the two sides in an officially recognised match for the Uruguayans put on eight goals against their opponents in a World Cup match at Rio in 1950. That was back in the days when Uruguay really did have an outstanding side including Schiaffino (who scored six of the eight), Andrade—the finest back I have ever seen, Miguez and Moran.

From 8-0 to 1-1 may seem a big decline but the compensating factor is simply the altitude at which the recent draw was played. La Paz, the Bolivian capital, is so high up in the Andes, that even South Americans do not like playing there! When Argentina were drawn against them in the qualifying rounds of the 1958 series the Buenos Aires authorities appealed to FIFA for special permission to include four substitutes for the second half. Needless to say the request was not granted but the Argentinians qualified anyway.

Against Uruguay, the unknown and unfancied Bolivians did remarkably well. On the balance of play they should have earned a win that would have compelled Uruguay to meet them in a third match whatever happened in Montevideo but their finishing was atrocious. This combined with first class defensive play from the Uruguayans Maidana and Martinez (both from Penarol) particularly.

Outside-left Juan Escalada is a young man once voted the most likely successor to Schiaffino. He came to the fore with the Wanderers of Montevideo three or four seasons back and drew "rave" notices for some time, before suddenly falling out of focus. Now he seems to have resettled on the wing, and if he lives up to his early commendations he will be a man to watch in Chile.

During the next few months, football conversations will become more and more dominated by the forthcoming World Cup; and while it would be foolish to make an outrageous forecast at this stage, it does seem to me that the standard of play exhibited by the European countries at least, will compare rather unfavourably with their counterparts of 1954 and 1958. The major reason for this is the ever increasing number of players who join "foreign" clubs and are thus lost to international football unless or until they become naturalised.

England for example will not be such a powerful combination without Jimmy Greaves as they were last season with him. The same can be said of practically any country in the world save perhaps for Spain and Italy who are the biggest cause of the decline. While international football sags as a result of international transfers club standards should show a corresponding rise, but in many cases this has not been apparent.

Changes in two cup competitions

THE final of the 1960-61 Inter Cities Fairs Cup competition, between England's Birmingham City and Italy's AS Roma, is to be played first at the Birmingham ground on September 27, and then in Rome on October 11.

Roma defeated Scotland's Hibernian in the semi-final while Birmingham disposed of the ace Italian side Internazionale of Milan.

This season the competition has been considerably increased and twenty-eight entries have been received. Because of this large entry, four groups were set up for the preliminary round games which must be completed by September 30. Naturally, Birmingham City and AS Roma have been exempted from the preliminary round.

Among the competitors this season will be Espanol, Beleneses, Cologne, Basle, Hibernian, Strasbourg, Nottingham Forest, Birmingham City, Hearts, AS Roma, Valencia and Olympique Lyon.

The Anglo-Scottish-French Friendship Cup competition (in which four clubs from each of England and Scotland and eight from France take part) which, despite last season's financial disappointment, will appear again this year.

Chief reason for the lack of interest shown last year was the fact that games were played mostly before the start of the respective seasons. However, this year matches will be fitted in once the league programmes have commenced.

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Club Results

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MAY 11
(O'Higgins' Cup)

Chile (0) **0**

Brazil (1) **1** (Gerson)

Chile: Escuti, Eyzaguirre, Sergio Navarro, Contreras, Raul Sanchez, Eladio Rojas, Betta (Ramirez), Toro, Tobar, Leonel Sanchez (Soto), Hofmann (Musso).
Brazil: Gilmar, Jair Marinho (De Sordi), Altair, Zito, Mauro, Calvet, Garrincha, Didi, Coutinho, Gerson (Amarilho), Pepe (Zagalo).

JUNE 21
International

East Germany (0) **1** (Noldner)

Morocco (1) **2** (Mohammed, Baba)

East Germany: Spickenagel, Krampe, Skaba, Bley, Heine, Muhlbacher, Haack, Schroter, Ducke (P.), Noldner, Hoge.
Morocco: Labbied, Larbi, Jdidi, Hamid, Amar, Abdallah, Mohammed, Azhar, Lafif, Baba, Ali.

JUNE 25
World Cup match

Poland (1) **1** (Schmidt)

Yugoslavia (1) **1** (Galic)

Poland: Szymkowiak, Szczepanski, Woeniak, Kowalski, Oslizlo, Zientara, Jankowski, Brychcy, Schmidt, Liberda, Lentner.
Yugoslavia: Soskic, Durkovic, Yusufi, Perusic, Markovic, Vasovic, Ankovic, Matus, Mulic, Galic, Kostic.

International

Russia (0) **0**

Argentina (0) **0**

Russia: Maslachenko, Dubinski, Tchokeli, Voronin, Maslenkin, Manoshin, Metreveli, Ivanov (Konovski), Ponedelnik (Gusarov), Babukin, Meshki (Apukrin).
Argentina: Roma, Ramos, Simeone, Guida (Ramaciotti), Delgado, Vidal, Grigoul (Corbatta), Pando, Sosa (Rossi), Sanfillipo, Boggio.

JUNE 27

Finland (3) **4** (Pahlman, Makela, Holmqvist, Nuoranen)

Norway (1) **1** (Pedersen)

Finland: Westerholm, Hyvarinen, Haahti, Nevalainen, Heinonen, Holmqvist, Pietilainen, Pahlman, Nuoranen, Makela, Peltonen.
Norway: Kaspersen, Bakker, Mathisen, Johansen, Svensen, Andersen (K.), Borgen, Jensen, Backe, Pedersen, Andersen (B. O.).

JULY 1
World Cup match

Russia (3) **5** (Babukin 2, Metreveli, Ponedelnik, Meshki)

Norway (0) **2** (Borgen, Hansen)

Russia: Maslachenko, Medakin, Tchokeli; Voronin, Maslenkin, Manoshin, Metreveli, Ivanov, Ponedelnik, Babukin, Meshki
Norway: Hansen, Bakker, Mathisen, Johansen (R.), Svensen, Andersen (T.), Borgen, Hansen, Backe, Andersen (B.), Chiar.

JULY 15
World Cup match

Bolivia (0) **1** (Lopez)

Uruguay (0) **1** (Cabrera)

Bolivia: Cobbo, Cainzo, Zabalaga, Camacho, Ramirez, Torres, Armayo, Alcocer, Quiroga, Renan, Lopez, Aguirre.
Uruguay: Maidana, Martinez, De Sosa, Malinowski, Cano, Aguirre, Cubillas, Nergaras, Cabrera, Sasa, Escalada.

ARGENTINA

	Pld.	Pts.
Racing B.A.	8	15
River Plate	8	12
Atlanta	8	11
Gimnasia	8	10
Boca Juniors	8	9
Rosario	8	9

FINLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Helsinging IFK	11	17
Valkakosken Haka	11	15
KIF Helsinki	11	13
Tampere	10	11
Pallo Pojat	10	10
IFK Vaasa	11	10

NORWAY

Group A

	Pld.	Pts.
Fredrikstad FK	14	22
Valerengen IF	14	14
Viking, Oslo	14	14
Larvik Turn	14	14
Odd Skien	14	13
Lirleby	14	13

Group B

	Pld.	Pts.
EIK Tonsberg	14	18
Lyn, Oslo	14	17
Roenberg, Oslo	14	16
Greaker	14	16
Sandefjiord	14	14
Skeid, Oslo	14	12

Final play off:
Fredrikstad 2, EIK Tonsberg 0

RUMANIA (Final)

	Pld.	Pts.
CCA	26	37
Dinamo, Bucharest	26	32
Rapid	26	30
Stiinta Cluj	26	29
Steagul Rosu	26	28
Petrolul Ploesti	26	28

BULGARIA (Final)

	Pld.	Pts.
CDNA	26	40
Levski Sofia	26	30
Botev Plovdiv	26	29
Minior Dimitrov	26	28
Marek	26	27
Lokomotive Sofia	26	26

HUNGARY (Final)

	Pld.	Pts.
Vasas	26	38
Ujpest Dozsa	26	34
MTK	26	32
Ferencvaros	26	31
Salgotarian BTC	26	31
Szeged	26	29

RUSSIA

Group I

	Pld.	Pts.
Torpedo Moscow	12	21
ASK Rostov	14	18
Lokomotive Moscow	15	18
Dynamo Tiflis	14	17
Avantgarde Kharkov	14	17
Schachtjor Stalino	14	16

Group II

	Pld.	Pts.
Dynamo Kiev	14	21
ZDSA	14	20
Pachtakor Taschkent	14	18
Dynamo Moscow	15	15
Maldova Kichinev	15	14
Spartak Moscow	14	16

TURKEY (Final)

	Pld.	Pts.
Fenerbahce	30	61
Galatasaray	30	60
Besiktas	30	55
Beykoz	30	49
Genclerbirligi	30	45
VEFA	30	41

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BARRY—THE MONACO OF WALES

Possibly Britain's most internationally-minded club, by STUART SHAW

WHAT connection is there between Monaco, reigning French champions, and Barry Town, modest Welsh members of England's Southern League? On the surface, perhaps little. However, a closer look at the Welsh club does reveal some points relatively common to both. The article on Monaco by Roger Macdonald in the August edition of WORLD SOCCER can be referred to for comparison.

Barry Town have had to struggle throughout their existence with two unrelenting problems. One has been the considerable travelling and accompanying expense for away matches in the Southern League while the other has been the popularity of rugby football in the vicinity.

But for the small band of ultra-enthusiasts in the town, the commendable efforts of the Supporters Club and the generosity of wealthy parent club Chairman John Bailey, Barry Town would have long ago faded into history as a relic of Welsh football. Attendances have never been high. If 1,000 spectators are counted in any particular match, Barry officials are more than pleased! Last season the average was under 700. Financial worries are ever present. Yet some of the world's finest amateurs have appeared in the Barry Town colours in this favourite holiday resort and dock area of South Wales.

Barry have also contributed to the cause of international football by producing several players of outstanding ability. But it is the broad and courageous outlook of John Bailey that has provided those interested folk of Barry with international players from Scandinavia in their own team.

The foreign influence occurred some seven years ago when a Swedish attachment was formed. A Swedish club visited Barry among other clubs during a tour of Britain and in 1955 Barry Town themselves undertook a tour of Sweden and Denmark to become the first Southern League club to visit these countries. Appropriately enough this marked the year of the club's only ever Welsh Cup win. Included in the touring party were Billy Lucas (then Newport manager) and Alf Sherwood (then Cardiff City). Welsh full-back Sherwood had early been mentioned in connection with a Barry managerial vacancy and has now in fact joined the club as assistant manager/player.

But 1955 also saw the commencement of a period of extreme difficulty for the club. In the following three seasons the club finished 18th, 20th and 20th. When the Southern League was reorganised on a regional scale in 1958 some improvement was made and by goal average over neighbours Merthyr, Barry finished eleventh and were placed in the new Premier Division. Their success was short-lived though and relegation to the First Division followed immediately.

But the foreign influx often hinted and rumoured earlier had become reality. During 1958-9 season the Swedish international winger Bengt Berndtsson had a spell with the club and the following term Barry had the services of Bengt Salomonsson, the Swedish national left-winger, who had scored twice for Sweden against England at Wembley and was studying in Britain, plus Kankkonen, a Finnish international forward.

Last season Barry utilised a number of foreigners. First there was talk of Sven Lindberg, the Swedish goalkeeper, returning to the club for a spell and last October Isidoro Lafita, a Spanish inside-right, was secured.

Yet not the entire soccer following of Barry has appreciated the efforts to bring top-class players to the town. Admittedly they have a point. The inclusion of star players for short periods does not help to build up a team combination of stable proportions, but such an adventurous attitude deserves the support of the whole Barry community interested in soccer. It has not received it.

But Lafita established himself as a favourite with the crowd and he was later joined by Bengt Selinder, another Swedish centre-forward, Jose Arriola, a fellow Spaniard, and Bengt Berndtsson back again. A late season improvement in performances put Barry half-way in the league table.

A close season tour was undertaken to Malta and it was stated that Lafita and Arriola, who, like all the foreign players with Barry, have won their way into the hearts of the local fans as individuals, even though the policy they represent has not always been universally popular, might be returning to Barry.

Probably the most famous player produced by the club has been Derek Tapscott, the Arsenal, Cardiff City and Welsh international inside-forward, and in the early fifties Welsh internationals Bryn Allen and Stan Richards played for Barry Town.

But the most enterprising efforts made by Chairman John Bailey of recent times have concerned two other world stars, Jesus Garay of Barcelona and John Charles of Juventus. Garay's family have shipping interests in Britain and he has relations in Cardiff and London. His name has been connected with Barry for a period at the beginning of 1961-2 season. In the case of John Charles, the Barry Chairman flew to Italy last season to offer the "gentle giant" £50 a week plus a job outside soccer if he would sign for the club. That was, of course, before the dawn of the £100 Britisher.

It would only be fair to mention the number of promising youngsters now with Barry recruited from the surrounding district who have attracted the attention of scouts from English clubs. They include forwards Phil Whitlock, Ken Gully and Owen Edwards.

Under the managership of Bob Kelly, former English international and a qualified F.A. coach with practical experience in Portugal, Switzerland and the Channel Islands, Barry are looking ahead to better times during 1961-2.

The Juventus and Welsh international, John Charles, might easily have played for "little" Barry Town, Southern League club from Wales, had he accepted chairman John Bailey's offer of £50 a week. Charles is seen on the left standing in the kitchen of his newly-opened restaurant in Turin. It is one of the plushest and most up-to-date in that city.

His name is Bela Guttmann — trainer extraordinary

Bela Guttmann is seen in this picture with the attractive emblem of Portugal's Benfica team, current holders of the European Cup.

THE COACH WHO NEVER STAYS PUT

Meet the coach who has some revolutionary ideas about the way a team should be trained. His system demands quick and sure results and he believes in moving on as soon as the job is done. He is one of European football's most intriuging characters.

by ERIC BATTY

BENFICA'S European Cup victory last season was the first really important international success registered by Portuguese football. For several seasons the Portuguese have promised much but achieved little and though Benfica's new title "Champions of the champions" finally places them in the forefront of the European game, it also draws attention to their trainer, Bela Guttmann.

In the English speaking world Bela Guttmann is barely known for although he has spent the last twenty-five years travelling the world and coaching some of the best known clubs, he has rarely stayed in one place long enough to draw the international spotlight upon himself.

Even now, after guiding Benfica to two championship successes and a European Cup win, he is leaving—apparently seeking a club in central Europe—not because of any disagreement with the club or its directors but because he believes it would be foolish to remain.

In one vital respect Mr. Guttmann disagrees with the views of the majority of trainers who believe that it takes up to five years to build a successful side. He claims that if a trainer cannot mould a team to the shape he requires after one year he never will!

At first, says Mr. Guttmann, "a new trainer can capture the imagination of his players. New training ideas can give a team a renewed enthusiasm and if the ability is there as well this can carry them to the top. Next season it will be different. Nothing will be new and it is difficult, often impossible, for a trainer to maintain their new found impetus."

The Guttmann principles can be simply stated. Ball control is the basis of the game without which nothing can be achieved. Given a good standard of technique the emphasis is placed on teamwork, with everyone encouraged to seek the simplest solution to every problem; every situation. Benfica, says Guttmann, do not have the outstanding individuals that other top continental countries possess and if they are to compete with them on equal terms it can only be as a team; as one unit moving and thinking together.

Psychology plays an important part in his formula. Closely studying the players at his disposal, he considers the background, temperament, strengths and weaknesses of each individual before deciding upon the composition of his team. Likening football to music he claims that whereas a great conductor can turn an ordinary orchestra into a great one so a good trainer can make an outstanding team of ordinary players.

His aim very simply is to help each one of his players to reach the limit of his potential and then having achieved this he cannot do more. This perhaps explains his reluctance to stay very long with one team!

Mr. Guttmann's travels read like a world tour.

Born in Budapest he played for MTK after the first world war, representing Hungary many times and taking part in the 1924 Olympic football tournament. After that he had spells in Austria (Hakoah) and the United States (New York Giants) before taking up a player/trainer appointment with Hakoah in 1932.

Soon afterwards he gave up playing to concentrate on training, and then after a spell in Holland, where he took unfashionable SC Enschede to second place in the championship, he returned to Hungary.

Apart from one season with Bucharest club Ciokanal, Mr. Guttmann remained in Hungary from 1938 until 1949. There he took Ujpest to the Cup and League double in the first peace-time season in 1946 and three years later he took command of a small Budapest club, Kispest FC, later to become one of the giants of the game as Honved.

All this time too he was in charge of the Hungarian national team introducing Puskas, Bozsik, Kocsis and Co. to international football when they were all still in their teens.

In Italy Mr. Guttmann had charge of Padova, Triestina, AC Milan and Lanerossi Vicenza during six seasons and then when Honved set off on their world tour in 1956 he joined the FIFA outlaws as manager. Inevitably the side broke up, some returning to Budapest while others chose to join clubs in western Europe, but Bela Guttmann decided to remain in South America where he received many good offers while with Honved.

With Sao Paulo FC he had two rewarding seasons, which convinced him that the South Americans have far greater numbers of natural players than any other region. There he says football is natural, instinctive and far more interesting than the mechanical tactical game developed in Europe.

From Brazil along with quite a few Rio and Sao Paulo stars Bela Guttmann moved to Portugal where he took over Oporto FC in mid-season. At that time they trailed five points behind the leaders Benfica but before the championship was over the Lisboa team had been overtaken and were so impressed that they engaged the Oporto coach themselves!

With Benfica, Bela Guttmann relaxed one of his personal rules. In the past he had signed for only one season at a time, giving himself an escape if he felt unable to find success but with Benfica he resolved to make his first sortie into the European Cup, and not wanting another trainer to reap the fruits of his labours he signed a two-year contract. Half-way through that term the first part of his programme was complete—Benfica were champions of Portugal and qualified for the European Cup.

Mr. Guttmann is under no illusions about his Benfica side, admitting to all that they benefited tremendously from the Real Madrid lapse that led to their elimination, and the decline of CF Barcelona.

Nevertheless he is more than proud of his all-Portuguese team that succeeded Real Madrid as champions of Europe. Everyone was magnificent, he says, yet even I was surprised at the way they played. Each player fitted perfectly with his colleagues and collectively they reached their peak—their supermaximum—but, in all fairness, I do not think they could ever do it again!

Although the Benfica directors would have offered him a huge figure to stay he would not be persuaded. His contract has expired, his aims and wildest dreams have been achieved and now he wants to add another club to the list of fourteen he's served in less than thirty years.

AROUND THE WORLD

Belfast-born Terence Neill (left) of Arsenal and Northern Ireland international fame, is a powerfully-built centre-half who was originally with Bangor. Currently the holder of three full caps, it is expected he will greatly add to this list. (Meteimann.)

POLAND

Lost their chance

WINNERS of the 1960 championship Ruch Chorzow have lost their chance of playing in the European Cup, through their indifferent form during the current league campaign which began in March and will not end until November. Maintaining their best form for twelve months after their championship season is not easily accomplished and where the league is completed in one calendar year it is necessary to enter the Coupe d'Europe nine months later. The Poles have introduced a new rule which allows the champions to take part only if they are in the top three at the half way stage in the next season, and under this rule Ruch are out.

Their place will be taken by the current league leaders, Gornik Zabrze, who at the moment are still unbeaten and seven points ahead of their nearest rivals, Polonia Bytom. Zabrze, formerly known as Hindenburg, is a small Silesian town near the border with Czechoslovakia.

BULGARIA

The "double"

CDNA completed a 1961 double by beating Spartak Varna 3-0 in the final of the Cup. The trophy presented by the Russian Army is named after them "Cup of the Soviet Army".

In the league CDNA ended up with ten points to spare over their nearest challengers, the eternal runners-up Levski, but two of the Sofia clubs, September 15th and Spartak, are relegated. Since 1948 when CDNA scored their first championship success they have failed to win the title only three times. Levski are the only other champions in this period successful in 1949, 1950 and 1953.

CDNA will play in the European Cup once more—Spartak Varna in the Cup winners tournament.

GHANA

Ghana are good

THE Ghana national team known as the Black Stars continue to do well on tour. After their surprising 1-0 victory oved Moscow Dynamo, they moved on to East Germany, where they beat a Halle XI 7-1! Three days later in the 100,000 capacity stadium at Leipzig they attracted all the German headlines again by walking off the field two minutes before the interval in their game with Rotation. The referee sent off Mfum, Black Stars inside-right, and the rest walked off in protest. Rotation officials, anxious to finish the game, offered to allow another player to take part but the Ghana team manager refused. Ghana were winning 1-0 at the time of the incident.

Despite the best players being away on a two-month tour the Ghana national league has been carried on. League leaders at the moment are the reigning champions Eleven Wise (Sekondi) with the number one team from Accra, Great Ashantis in second place. The league has been enlarged for the present season and now consists of sixteen clubs instead of the customary eight.

SPAIN

Repeat performance

ALTHOUGH Real Madrid were strongly fancied to complete a cup and league double Atletico Madrid repeated their 1960 success and again beat them in the final, this time by 3-2. This was Real's final match of the season and strangely enough, their first game of last season also ended in defeat, 1-0 against Atletico! This was only the second time that Atletico have won the Copa de S.E. Generalissimo. Atletico Bilbao head the list with 20 wins, followed by CF Barcelona (14) and Real Madrid (9).

Many changes have been effected within the Barcelona club, following their elimination from the Spanish Cup by neighbours Espanol, and more important still their European Cup Final defeat. New Presidente Enrique Llaudet has appointed a new trainer —Luis Miro from Sevilla and several new players have been engaged including Benitez, a 20-year-old Uruguayan, Pereda and Szalay (both from Sevilla) and Pesudo (Valencia). Several well known and popular figures have been released—Ramallets, Kocsis, Segarra, Villaverde and Tejada among them.

BRAZIL

Problems ahead

NEW team manager Aimore Moreira has now gained complete confidence after beating Chile twice (1-0 and 2-0) and Paraguay (3-2). Many of the country's top stars were on tour and not available, but Mr. Moreira's problems are not over. Everyone will, of course, be available for the World Cup and the question is who to leave out!

Bangu returned to Rio de Janeiro from their 103 day tour, £20,000 richer than when they started. For 26 matches this may not seem much but had they not undertaken the tour they would have been in difficulty finding the money to pay the players' wages. Contrary to popular belief football is not a guaranteed money-spinner—even in Rio the big crowds only gather for the top matches, and mid-table clubs like Bangu are often in trouble.

Following the death of Walter de Quiros in a car accident near Valencia, the local Spanish club have approached Botafogo for Didi. Valencia borrowed him once or twice while he was with Real Madrid, and are keen to sign him, but Botafogo President Paul Azevedo says, "Not interested. We're looking for players ourselves".

TURKEY

Optimistic

TRADITIONALLY the top three Istanbul clubs dominate the championship and this season was no exception. Fenerbahce won the title with Galatasaray and Besiktas close behind and the rest of the field nowhere. Besiktas, champions in 1958 and 1960, will still take their place in the European Cup, and their Italian coach Sandro Puppo is more than optimistic about their chances. Last time they competed they gave Real Madrid a fright—drew 1-1 at home and held them to 1-0 until the dying seconds of the match in Madrid.

The Turks' chances of reaching the finals of the World Cup look more than bright. Russia, their rivals, have two away games to play—Turkey have two at home, but Senor Puppo will be a busy man. In addition to his normal tasks he has to look after Besiktas European Cup run and also devote much of his time to his job as trainer to the World Cup squad!

BELGIUM

Professionalism

MONSIEUR Henrard, millionaire industrialist and President of Standard, Liege, pointed the way to full professionalism in a speech at the club's annual dinner.

We have not forgotten that amateur sport plays an important part in our society, he said, and at the Standard club we have thriving sections for football, and many other sports. Nevertheless we also have a team which has to compete against TV, music and the cinema—all on a professional basis—and if football is to attract large crowds it must be professional. The public will not pay to see bad players.

Two years ago the Belgians were all amateurs, and though introduced a limited form of professionalism last year it was recognised that this was just a first step. Now the next move must come from the FA, but the big clubs like Standard and Anderlecht carry a great deal of influence.

Rik Coppens, one of Belgium's outstanding post-war players, has left Beerschot AC for Olimpic Charleroi, who have also signed international winger Piters from Standard Olimpic who fared poorly last season, are the number one club in the Belgian mining region and can count on good support . . . if they have the players. Back in training they began the new season with a tour to Rumania.

CHINA

Top sport

QUITE a few European coaches have been at work in China in the last ten years and though they do not offer many glimpses of their progress it is clear that the game is now the number one sport. Last year several Russian clubs toured the country and while they won easily against the country teams it was not so easy in the big centres.

Tientsin and the Peking University teams are probably the strongest club sides though as yet the game is not prosperous enough to support a national championship to prove their claims. In such a big country, China will probably wait a long time for a national league due to travel difficulties.

Privileged visitors to Albania, where very few teams have been invited in recent years, China sent a Peking XI to meet the Albanian national side and won 3-0.

NORWAY

Reorganisation

THE Norwegian championship is to be reorganised for next season and as a result the season will take up all the reasonable weather from spring to autumn. Until now the championship has been competed for in two stages—two eight club leagues with the respective winners meeting in the final.

The last of these finals resulted in a 2-0 win for Fredrikstad, who beat EIK Tonsberg before an 18,000 crowd at the Ulleval stadion in Oslo. This was Fredrikstad's 11th final in the past 13 years—and their seventh success!

National team centre-half, 37-year-old Torbjorn Svenssen, took two steps nearer his century of caps and is now 98 not out, but Norway's 4-1 defeat in Helsinki couldn't have given him much satisfaction. It was the first time they had lost to Finland in nine years.

AUSTRIA

Decker is responsible

AFTER many years of rumour Austria's number one player, Gerhardt Hanappi, now seems certain to join the professional ranks. First capped at 19, Hanappi has earned 87 caps—the first to 55th being without a single break. His new club is Venezia. SC Rapid and FK Austria shared the honours last season, Rapid taking the Cup and Fussball Klub the league. Rapid's record is still way ahead of Austria's five championship successes, two of which were gained in the twenties as Amateur FK. With 22 league titles to their credit Rapid will take a lot of catching!

Karl Decker, the man responsible for the revival of Austria's football fortunes, has signed a new three-year contract as coach to the national team, and in future he will be solely responsible for selection. Until now he's had two assistants.

Queen Fabiola and King Baudouin of the Belgians are enthusiastically applauded by members of the Barcelona team at the Heysel Stadium, Brussels, during the interval of the European Cup semi-final against SV Hamburg. In this rubber match, Barcelona won 1-0 and progressed to the final which they lost to Benfica. (Planet.)

FRANCE

One foreigner allowed

ONE foreigner per club has been agreed by the FFF, anxious to help bring back the fans to the football grounds. Foreigners, say the clubs, are the only way—but few have the money to spare for big names. First into the field were Stade Francais, long overshadowed by neighbours Racing. Their capture is Switzerland's number one inside-forward prospect, 23-year-old Phillipe Pottier. Capped for the Swiss at 19 after being a huge success in the Youth side, Pottier has been with only one club, Chaux de Fonds, and joined Stade to team up with fellow countryman Norbert Eschmann. AS Monaco have not yet made a move into the international market and seem intent on making their European Cup bid with the team that brought them the Cup and League in successive seasons. Only new signing to date is French international Yvon Douis from Havre AC.

France's international calendar, limited to five matches by agreement with the clubs, includes matches against Spain, Italy, Belgium and the World Cup games with Bulgaria and Finland.

SWEDEN

Surprises

SEVERAL big surprises have been handed out to Swedish fans this season, not least being the rise of IF Elfsborg (Boras), who have overcome the traditional favourites to hold second place in the league. Without doubt Gothenburg has retaken the leadership of Swedish football.

Three old favourites have been in the news recently. Kalle Svenssen, 'keeper in the 1958 World Cup team who retired with a record 73 caps after the final, is making a come-back with Halsingborg—at 37. Gunnar Nordahl, now player-coach with second division Karlstadt, is still getting among the scorers—at 40, and will soon renew his acquaintance with centre-half Bengt Gustafsson, back home after five years in Italy with Atlanta.

PORTUGAL

Impressive trial

JORGE Umberto, 22-year-old inside-right of Academica, has joined Internazionale, after an impressive "trial" against Spartak Hradec Kralove. Umberto scored a hat-trick in Inter's 7-1 win and cost Inter £90,000.

Benfica inside-right Santana and three other Angola-born players from second division clubs have been arrested for alleged political offences!

European champions Benfica lost interest in the national Cup competition when they fielded a reserve side in a quarter-final match and after they went out it was thought to be a two-horse race, Porto or Sporting. In the semi-final these two were drawn together and Porto put out the Lisbon club—only to lose to unfashionable Leixoes in the final (2-0).

NORWAY—AN UP AND COMING

Football in the Far North promises much says

ROGER MACDONALD

WHEN some Norwegian students formed the Christiania football club nearly seventy-six years ago, they little realised how their efforts would affect the recreations of their native land: soccer has come to stay in Norway, where the game is popular from the forests of the south to the far reaches of the frozen north.

As with many other countries, the tide of football moved slowly in Norway, and organised soccer did not begin until 1902. This year saw the founding of the Norwegian Football Association and the inauguration of a Cup Competition. By now Christiania F.C. had faded from the scene, to be replaced by Odd, "Skien" as the leading light in Norwegian soccer. Odd won the new competition, which had few participants in early years, four times in succession from 1903. In all they have won this trophy on eleven occasions, still an unbeaten record.

In 1908 Norway played their first international match, against Sweden in Gothenburg. The result, 3-11, was not encouraging to say the least, and a further three defeats followed in quick succession. Rather optimistically, Norway entered the 1912 Olympics at Stockholm, where they were crushed 7-0 by Denmark, who went on to give Great Britain a fright in the final. The consolation tournament did not provide a victory, but at least the one-nil defeat by Austria was Norway's best result so far.

Meanwhile Odd went from strength to strength in the domestic competitions, winning the first League Championship (1914-16) with seventeen points from ten games—an impressive performance. The League was reorganised into four geographical divisions at the beginning of the 1916-17 season, Brage of Trondheim, Brann of Bergen and Fram of Larvik becoming champions of the North, West and second Eastern sections respectively. However, it was Odd, easy winners of the first Eastern section, who remained supreme until the next decade.

The international eleven continued without success for another six years, to collect a most undesirable record of ten years without a win. However, the defence had noticeably improved and several draws were obtained, including four against Sweden, two against Russia and one with the U.S.A. However, in 1918 the full Danish team came to Oslo: they were well beaten 4-1 to create the greatest sensation in Scandinavian soccer for years. A further victory followed against Sweden (2-1), to complete a most satisfactory season.

As Norway's national side grew stronger, she began to produce players of outstanding ability. One such was the legendary Einar Gundersen, who began his career about 1920. He was capped 33 times for his country, scoring 30 goals—an extraordinary total considering that the Norwegian side had yet to establish itself in European football. Gundersen was deadly accurate with his head, and most of his goals came that way; it is said that he could head the ball harder than most players could kick it, and his speed and anticipation were astonishing.

In 1919 Norway had convincing victories over her Scandinavian rivals, Sweden being thrashed 5-1 at Gothenburg. Hopes were high for a place among the medals at the 1920 Olympics and the Norwegians brought off a sensational victory in the first round, beating Great Britain by 3 goals to 1. However, the fresher Czechs, who had been able to stroll through their game with Yugoslavia, proved too strong in the next round and they went on to reach the Final. In the tournament to decide the lower places Norway played well against Italy, only to lose 2-1 after extra time. The long arm of coincidence was to produce an identical result after an extra period in the 1938 World Cup: but more of that later.

The League Championship reverted to a national basis in 1928, and this resulted in an improvement in the standard of football; it was reflected in the performances of the international team, which became one of the strongest in Europe in the mid-thirties. The 1936 Olympic Games, held in Germany, provided the Norwegians with an opportunity to demonstrate their strength in the world's premier amateur competition.

The Turks provided the opposition in the first round, the match being played at the Mommsen stadium before some 8,000 spectators. Norway had to fight hard for a 1-0 interval lead, but Turkey collapsed in the second half and further goals by Brustad,

On the left: Norway's national team which defeated Sweden 3-1 in Oslo last year. Our picture shows, left to right (back row): Bjorn Borgen, Roald Jensen, Thorbjorn Svenssen, Harald Hennum, Rolf Birger Pedersen, Axel Berg. (Front row): Arne Natland, Arne Bakker, Asbjorn Hansen, Roar Johansen, Arne Legernes. The little-known story of Norway is outlined in the exclusive feature on these two pages.

G FOOTBALL NATION

Kvammen and Marthinsen again were scarcely sufficient indication of the Norwegians' superiority. Despite this confident performance, Norway were given little chance against the so-called German amateurs, who were their opponents in the quarter-finals. Adolph Hitler was of this opinion, for he decided to attend the match, but instead of seeing a German victory he was treated to the spectacle of the "master-race" being given the run-around by the Norwegians! Norway's great victory of two goals to nil was the sensation of the tournament and it would be pleasant to relate that they went on to win the competition, but once again Italy, their Semi-Final opponents, proved too strong. Nevertheless, third place was obtained by a narrow win over Poland, the greatest achievement in Norway's soccer history.

Six of the Olympic team, Henry Johansen, Erikson, Holmberg, Kvammen, Isaksen and Brustad took part in another epic performance two years later: the 1938 World Cup saw Norway drawn against the Holders, Italy, in the first round; the result seemed a foregone conclusion. Twenty-thousand spectators crowded into the Marseille stadium to see Italy take the first step towards retaining the Championship.

The Italians kicked off, and within two minutes scored with almost their first kick at goal: the Norwegian goalkeeper Johansen failed to hold a shot from Piola, and Ferrari scored from the rebound without difficulty. The Italian supporters kissed and hugged each other: the Squadra Azzurra seemed set for an easy victory.

However the Norwegians, quickly realising that the menace of Piola could only be countered by an extraordinary measure, pulled back right-half Henriksen to form a defensive wall before goal. The move was a success, and for the next ninety minutes the Italian attack was blunted.

Soon Norway were able to take the initiative and with their attack firing on all five cylinders, they stormed the Italian goal. Centre-forward Brunyldsen gave Andreolo a terrible afternoon, beating him time and time again to create havoc in the Azzurri's penalty-area. But for the brilliance of Olivieri in goal, both Brunyldsen and Brustad would have each found the net, and three times the ball rebounded from the woodwork.

An equaliser just had to come, and come it did, shortly after half-time. A move involving Reidar "Radar" Kwannen and Brunyldsen sent Arne Brustad away on the left wing. Brustad beat Monzeglio for the *n*th time, but, instead of crossing the ball, cut sharply inside and surprised Olivieri with a snap shot. Norway were level.

Excitement in the crowd grew to fever pitch and a tremendous roar went up when Brustad, who was to play for the Rest of Europe at Wembley four months later, found the net for a second time. But, alas for the gallant Norwegians, he was given offside and in extra time Piola at last broke through a tired defence to score the winner. The holders, who went on to retain the trophy, had won by the narrowest of margins, but the efforts of little Norway made this match one of the most memorable in World Cup history.

The second World War checked further progress by this Scandinavian nation, for the German occupation forces banned football altogether. This was a great pity, for a new team, Frederikstad F.C., had emerged in the last two pre-War seasons, dominating the Cup and League competitions with a brilliant exhibition of short passing. However they were to rise again after the war, winning the championship on several occasions, and performing valiantly as Norway's representatives in the European Cup last season.

Frederikstad have several players in the international side which is endeavouring to replace Denmark as the elite of the amateurs. Norway were unbeaten at home in 1960, even Sweden losing at Oslo, and they have shown signs of a major revival. The recent defeat by Turkey can be attributed to the absence of sharp-shooters Pedersen and Hennum through injury, for Rolf Backe hit the post and Axel Berg headed wide from easy positions.

Pedersen has scored fifteen goals in friendlies this season and has developed into one of Norway's outstanding internationals; at present an inside-left he combines well with Harold Hennum, a strong centre-forward and a prolific goal-scorer. Other notable forwards include outside-left Bjorn Borgen, a brilliant dribbler, Roald Jensen, wanted by many Italian clubs, and young Axel Berg, already famous for electrifying bursts down the left-wing.

Asbjorn Hansen, at times one of the best goalkeepers in Europe, provides the last line in defence; he is well supported by right-back Bakker and centre-half Svennson, who have made 43 and 97 international appearances respectively. Thorbjorn Svennson, captain of the side, might well have topped the hundred mark but for a serious leg injury last year: however he is back in the team and playing as well as ever.

The future is bright for Norway, who have several promising youngsters who will soon be ready to step into the international side. They may yet become the leaders of Scandinavian football if they can prevent their stars from following outstanding post-war players like Andersen, Bredesen, Gundersen and Larsen to Italy.

League Champions since the war: 1948: Sparta; 1949: Frederikstad; 1950: Fram; 1951: Frederikstad; 1952: Frederikstad; 1953: Larvik Turn; 1954: Frederikstad; 1955: Larvik Turn; 1956: Larvik Turn; 1957: Frederikstad; 1958: Viking; 1959: Lillestroem; 1960: Frederikstad.

Norway's centre-half Thorbjorn Svenssen (right) who is popularly known as "The Whaler." He has played in 97 international matches, so far.

ELEVEN REASONS WHY

READERS SHOULD NOT MISS EARLIER ISSUES OF WORLD SOCCER

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KENNETH WOLSTENHOLME, *Britain's most travelled television commentator, says*

ENGLAND NEEDS COVER MEN

IT seems only a few short weeks ago that I looked vainly for a taxi to take me from the Wankdorf Stadium into the centre of Berne after the European Cup Final; yet here I am listening to the overture before another eight months' English soccer season.

In fact this English season is going to spread over much more than eight months, for as soon as any domestic problems have been solved, all eyes will turn to Chile and the World Cup, which will not come to an end until the middle of next June—just in time for Britain's players to get home and report for training again!

How stand Britain's chances in the World Cup? One thing is known—England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales will not be battling it out in Chile as they were in Sweden. Wales and Northern Ireland are already out, and Scotland's position is decidedly shaky. Even if they do manage to qualify, their chances of getting beyond the first round pool are slim.

So it all depends on England, and the lire-laden raids on their talent have dimmed their chances more than a little. This way the England team was shaping, it looked capable, with ordinary luck (and you always need that) to get in to the last four. But without Greaves and Hitchens . . . ?

Some optimists believe that the Italians will release Greaves and Hitchens for England. I hope they are right. But I cannot see them allowing such valuable properties to play for England against, say, Wales, thereby missing an important league game in a country where you either win league matches or risk the wrath of the fans.

And if the English cannot have Greaves and Hitchens for the warm-up internationals, how can they expect to fit them into the World Cup pattern?

So I shall be pleasantly surprised if England team-manager, Walter Winterbottom, when just on the threshold of the break he has deserved for so long, is not faced with the task of searching for a centre and inside-forward.

All that might cause howls from Spurs and Crystal Palace fans who will want to know what is wrong with Bobby Smith and Johnny Byrne. Frankly there is nothing wrong with them. In fact I sincerely believe that once Byrne gets into the England side, as I hope he does, he will be a sensation.

But England cannot hope to win the World Cup with eleven men. They need a cover in every position—and time is getting short.

Happily enough, England has a full international programme during the coming season, the toughest game of which will be the World Cup match with Portugal. This should be a tussle well worth seeing, but I am confident the English can win at Wembley and book their ticket for Chile. More than that, I am convinced England can go through another season with a 100% record.

But let us remember that it is not what England do at home that counts; it is what they do when they are thrust into the melting pot of a testing World Cup schedule. Getting through that is not as easy as so many people in England seem to think.

One thing can wreck England's chances altogether—unrest at home. And there are signs that their international record might well have to face such an emergency—I almost wrote, "such sabotage".

The English players' "New Deal" has started with some ominous creaks and groans. As far as the pay question is concerned, misunderstandings were to be expected. It will take time for English players to realise (a) how much they are worth, and (b) how much they can get out of the kitty.

But it has not helped when clubs have interpreted the new rulings to mean that they just give an overall increase and not allow any negotiation at all. The clubs who have produced incentive schemes, like Sheffield Wednesday, have had no trouble. Others, who have said, "£25 a week plus £5 appearance money, take it or leave it" have asked for and received trouble.

The pay question, though, will probably sort itself out when clubs and players have become used to it. All that remains now is to iron out the differences over the contracts.

Until that is done, the outlook in soccer will be as uncertain as Britain's average weather chart, and uncertainty does not make for peace and prosperity.

The English public is sick to death of reading about soccer's politics, and the sooner the clubs and the players realise that the better. But is there much chance of the clubs coming to an agreement among themselves when they are governed by archaic rules which demand a certain percentage majority, thereby allowing a handful of die-hards to block all progress?

Let us hope that as soon as the ball starts rolling in earnest the arguments will rage about the standard of play and not about the political issues.

Who, for instance, is going to knock Spurs off their proud perch? There is no reason why Spurs should not be just as good a team this season as they were last. They have that solid, all-round ability, with plenty of adequate reserves, whereas most of their challengers have problem positions.

Sheffield Wednesday, for instance, still have not solved their attacking troubles, although if they can do as well as they did last season without a settled centre-forward, what could they do if they managed to find one?

Wolves, too, have problems which manager Stan Cullis still has to solve, and of Spurs' close rivals the best all-round team seems to be Burnley.

So this coming English season might provide the same spectacle as last—Spurs, Burnley, Sheffield Wednesday and Wolves setting the pace. Everton could come into the reckoning, too, if they could find the right blend.

Lower down the scale, Sunderland, under the progressive leadership of chairman Syd Collins and manager Alan Brown, look as if they are determined to climb back and they will be more than welcome in the top sphere. So would Liverpool.

And watch Crystal Palace. Arthur Rowe, their manager, is one of the most astute men in the game, and with Ronnie Allen using his experience to bring out the best in Johnny Byrne, Palace could well cause some sensations in the Third Division.

Finally, Spurs for the European Cup? I would rather try and pick the winner of next year's Grand National and Derby than pick a team to beat Real Madrid, but I for one will be greatly disappointed if Spurs do not go a long way in this money-spinning competition.

Let us hope the Rangers from Glasgow tag along with them—and do not get drawn against Spurs until the Final in Amsterdam!

A pipe dream? May be. But the English are entitled to pipe dreams at the beginning of a new season.

Sunderland, the English Second Division club, made a snap purchase of one of England's busiest and most talented centre-forwards in June—Brian Clough (right) from Middlesbrough. The fee was estimated at about £45,000. Sunderland plan a quick return to the First Division and Clough's goal-packed boots will prove an invaluable boost. (Photo: Larkin.)

The Totocup, Tipscupen or Intertotocupen—call it what you will, but Europe's newest close-season tournament does, many feel, pave the way towards the long awaited European Football League. Above: one of the toto games, that between Ajax (Netherlands) and Malmo (Sweden) which ended in a 1-1 deadlock. Ajax goalkeeper Bertus Hoogerman takes care of a dangerous shot placed by the post by Malmo's Prawitz Oberg, who has hit the ground in the effort. (Planet.)

TOTO—START OF EUROPE LEAGUE?

GRAHAM PAYNE *thinks it will lead to it soon*

THERE have rarely been so many European club competitions as at present. Coming instantly to mind are the European Cup, the Cup of the Cup Winners Cup, Fairs Cities Cup, Cup of the Alps, Mitropa Cup, Italia '61 Tournament (embracing non-European teams), Paris Tournament (also with non-European teams), and the various "Friendship" Cups.

The majority of these competitions are organised on a knock-out basis. However, the newest of them all—known as the Totocup, Tipscupen and Intertotocupen—is, perhaps, the first real attempt to mould a truly European Football League.

Those who have been ceaselessly campaigning for such an ambitious league must have a song in their hearts, for the first-ever Toto Tournament has been an immediate success. It has produced entertaining, high-scoring games, hitherto impossible combinations of teams and, most important of all, encouraging attendances.

There seems no doubt whatsoever that it will be staged again next summer, possibly greatly enlarged.

"Toto" is the widely used European name for "Football Pools", and one of the primary functions of the new Toto Tournament is for the fixtures to be used by various European state football pools during those summer months when national leagues are not operating.

Most ardent supporter of the scheme was Switzerland's Ernst Thommen, who holds many offices including those of the vice-presidency of FIFA, chairman of the organising committee of the 1962 World Cup tournament and, incidentally, controller of Switzerland's State Football Pool.

Considering this latter, domestic post, there has been no shortage of criticism levelled against Mr. Thommen. This is, perhaps, understandable because Mr. Thommen, tactlessly it is thought, attacked many of the existing and popular European club contests in his avid efforts to push his own brainchild, the Toto Tournament.

Such action was an open invitation to criticism levelled against his own personal interests in a football pools competition. However, Mr. Thommen was merely attempting to voice the firm opinions of many members of FIFA and UEFA that there is now an uncontrollable spate of club contests which threaten to get out of hand. (Exceptions, of course, include the European Cup, Cup of the Cup Winners Cup and the Fairs Cities Cup, all of which have official blessing.)

Rather than have a dozen or so individually sponsored club contests taking place in Europe throughout the close-season summer period, the aim for the future is to attempt to bring as many countries as possible together on a league basis. The immediate result to this has been the formation of the Toto Tournament which, in my view, marks a definite break through. Are we experiencing the beginning of that long sought after European Football League?

It would seem like it. Indeed, in this first attempt, thirty-two clubs from eight countries took part. Divided into two sections—East and West—they in turn were each subdivided into four groups of four clubs apiece, the winners of which competed against each other with the eventual section winners going to the final.

The entrants—taken from the top halves of their domestic leagues—provided a mixed and colourful bag. For the record, they were: East Germany: Vorwaerts, Motor Jena, Dynamo Berlin, Loco. Liepzig. Austria: Wiener AC, Grazer AK, Wiener SK, Vienna Wein. Poland: Odra Opole, Gornik Zabrze. Czechoslovakia: Slovan Bratislava, Banik Ostrava, Spartak Kralove, Tatrah Presove. West Germany: VIL Osnabruck, Offenbach Kickers, Schalke 04, Neunkirchen, FK Pirmasens, Tasmania Berlin. Netherlands: Feyenoord, Ajax Amsterdam, VV Venlo, Sparta Rotterdam. Switzerland: Chaux de Fonds, FC Zurich, Grenchen, Basle. Sweden: IFK Goteborg, Malmo FF. Orgryte, Elfsborg Boras.

The results of the first Toto Tournament are to be found elsewhere in this edition, together with the sectional tables.

What is the next move?

The geographical formation of the groups shows, at any rate, that all political divisions have been swept aside by the organisers and, equally as important, that despite hectic arrangements, the group leagues ran well without any major hitch.

It is obvious from all this that the way towards a truly European Football League has been forged and I for one anticipate, perhaps in under six years, the Toto Tournament will gracefully crystallize into Europe's most important league programme.

And when this excellent merger has been completed, then a major blow will have been struck on behalf of Europe's undisguised campaign to recapture the world's focal point which, latterly, has swung towards the South Americas.

Yachin — master of sport

He is still one of the world's outstanding goalkeepers writes

BERNARD MÖSER

THE eighty-five thousand crowd that almost filled the Lenin Stadium stood in complete silence. With five minutes to go before the end of the Spartak-Dynamo local Derby, Dynamo led by a goal to nil and out on the pitch Spartak inside-left Sergei Salnikov stood impatiently waiting for the referee's signal to take a penalty. Facing him across the penalty spot was the darling of the Dynamo fans, Lev Yachin.

Salnikov and Yachin were old friends and had played against each other often but this was their first penalty, and obviously this gave Yachin the edge. Always in the past Yachin knew that Salnikov shot for the foot of the goalkeeper's left-hand upright—but more important still Yachin knew that Salnikov would know this. As Salnikov started his run-up Yachin had made up his mind; he would go to the foot of the right-hand post, and in the last split second before the inside-left made his shot, Yachin hurled himself across the goal, his body horizontal on the ground with both hands stretched out, and secured the ball.

The roars of the spectators died in their throats as the referee, probably the only man in the stadium to remain calm, pointed again to the penalty spot. Yachin had moved before the kick was taken.

Now, thought Yachin, as he flexed his long arms and pulled up the sleeves of his black sweater, now there is nothing to do. He will hammer it as hard as he can and will not have any more idea where it is going than I do.

Lev Yachin is a student of the game, one of the select little band of first-class goalkeepers who contributes much more to the success of his side than merely standing between the posts and saving the opposing forwards' shots. As a move unfolds towards his charge he tries to anticipate how the attack will be developed and, calling instructions to his colleagues, he helps to seal the gaps through which they might break through.

To watch Yachin instead of allowing the ball to draw one's complete attention can be an education. Observe him as he moves out from his goal judging even better than the man in possession the moment when the winger will make his centre; see him race out of his penalty area to kick away with only a fraction of a second to spare before an oncoming forward would have reached the pass intended for him, and you will surely wonder what it is that makes him outstanding in his field.

After twelve seasons with Moscow Dynamo and a record 55 appearances in the Russian national team, Yachin is undoubtedly one of the world's finest goalkeepers. As a Russian he has earned the highest honours open to him: "An Honoured Master of Sport" and the "Order of Lenin" and quite uniquely—has had the world's only goalkeeping academy named after him!

Yachin joined Moscow Dynamo in 1949, intended to take over from "Tiger" Alexei Khomich who earned great acclaim during the club's tour of Western Europe in 1945. Despite his obvious promise it took several seasons before he could establish himself as first choice and it wasn't until 1953 that he won his first trophy with the club, when Dynamo won the Russian equivalent of the FA Cup.

From then on Yachin was an established favourite with the public and a regular choice for the national team helping Dynamo to the championship in 1954 and 1955, 1957 and 1959.

In the international sphere, Yachin has gained more than his share of honours, helping Russia to win the 1956 Olympic soccer tournament at Melbourne when they beat Bulgaria 3-1 and Yugoslavia 1-0 in the final, and then in the first ever European Nations Cup in 1960 again helping to beat Yugoslavia in the final at the Parc des Princes in Paris.

In France Yachin is perhaps as popular with the public as he is in Moscow, and has had a great following in Paris since he put up a tremendous display against the French in 1957 when Russia lost 2-1 at the Parc, but the surest testimony to his outstanding ability is probably the goals against record during Moscow Dynamo's championship success in 1957. In that season involving a programme of twenty-two league games only five goals were conceded at home—and the overall total was no more than 19!

Off the field Lev Yachin is an electrical fitter, and though he likes nothing better than to sneak away for a quiet day's fishing, he also enjoys both table tennis and basketball. Russian experts believe that had he not reached the top as a footballer he could certainly have done so at basketball. Standing over six feet, his tremendous reach and sure handling give him a great advantage in both games and the experience gained in one is of value to him in the other.

Writing about Yachin recently, the former Spartak centre-half, Andrei Starostin, said that it was "highly probable that his experience as a basketball player served him very well in goal and playing not merely as 'guardian' but as an outfield player this enabled him to have a far clearer insight of football than was usually the case with a goalkeeper whose duties are quite different from those of his colleagues. An individualist in goal, he employs his own tactics and extends his sphere of action far beyond the goal area."

Again when the Brazilians introduced the now popular 4-2-4, the Russian press was almost unanimous in claiming that four backs was nothing new. In addition to the three regular backs Yachin had been boosting the strength of the rearguard to four for years!

Now 32 years old, Yachin has temporarily fallen out of favour with the selectors.

Over his career he has seen off the challenge of an impressive array of goalkeeping talent, and while he is still at his best it seems likely that he is merely making way for a younger man.

My view is that he is still among the best three goalkeepers in the world, and assuming that Russia qualifies for next year's World Cup in Chile, I will be surprised if we do not find "Lev the Lion" complete with his outsize peaked cap once more guarding the path to the Russian goal.

Age does not matter to such a man who has kept himself in the peak of fitness and who has made such a clinical study of the game.

***TOM MULDOWNEY** indicates the hopes and dreams of Eire enthusiasts, following their poorest season for years*

THE BATTLE IS ON FOR BIGGER GATES

THE months of waiting are over. Soon the mighty kick will re-echo throughout the land heralding the arrival of a new soccer season.

Since the close of last season, Eire's poorest since the war, club managers have been busily engaged preparing for the vital nine months ahead. They know unless playing standards improve football's future will be buried in the coffins of empty grounds.

It is no secret that the soccer surveyors are frantic over last years deplorable gates. The loss of revenue hit every club, beggaring all save the wealthy few. No wonder worried officials spent their summer holidays ruminating on ways and means of bringing back the real V.I.P's: the spectators.

Sad to see the Annual General Meetings of the Eire Football Association and the League of Ireland give little hope of a fresh approach to the many problems facing the game.

As Tycor Athletic were the only outsiders to apply for membership the possibility of extending the league did not arise, and last seasons failures, Bohemians and Sligo Rovers, were re-elected. Pity from the fans' point of view, it means the same old fixtures repeating themselves during the seasons. The hoped-for mid-winter break did not materialise, a victory I think for the junior legislators over the seniors. Waterfords proposed new deal for provincial clubs was also killed at birth, but the rule demanding a selected player be rested forty-eight hours before an inter-league game was retained. St. Patricks flagrantly violated this very rule last Easter and its retention is bordering on the ridiculous.

At the time of writing this the Players' Union is still out in the cold. The League refuses to negotiate, though two clubs, Waterford and Dundalk, have come to terms and here at least progress was made. I hear that Alan Glynn, secretary of the Union, has received a list of displaced players from his opposite number across the Channel. It is to be hoped that some of them will be accommodated by clubs. The game screams for another Jimmy Gauld, and the jackpot is there for the club who finds him.

What then of the coming season, which opens as usual with the Dublin City Cup. This short competition, played on the knock-out system, invariably proves a money spinner. The cash customers come to see what the clubs have to offer and when it turns out to be a re-hash of what they endured before, back they go to membership of the missing masses.

The Dublin City Cup belies its name, in so far that it is open to all league clubs. However in sixteen post-war seasons the Cup only left Dublin thrice, Cork United in 1945, Dundalk in 1948 and Limerick ten years later breaking the metropolitan monopoly.

Drumcondra with twelve appearances and four successes and Shamrock Rovers, six wins from seven finals have overshadowed the rest. These two opposed each other five times in the past nine years and could make the final again this time.

Rovers, home from a successful American tour, they gathered more dollars than points, look to be the best equipped for the opening games unless their New York exertions took toll of their stamina. New signings John Fulham, at a record fee from Preston North End, and Brian Tyrrell from Blackpool, have already proved their worth. This pair, with the help of internationals Nolan, Hamilton and Ambrose, should see the "hoops" back at the top.

The champions, Drumcondra, always good starters, have the shadow of their European Cup joust with Nuremberg hanging over their early endeavours. This fact may keep them out of the picture for a while but with most of last year's stars again available they should be strong contenders for major honours.

Cup-holders St. Patricks Ath., like Drumcondra, have outside interests. Their first venture in the European Cup Winners' competition brings them into opposition with the Scottish Cup winners Dunfermline Athletic.

Coach Collins, who blueprinted St. Patricks' cup success could do with more craft at wing-half where O'Reilly and Clarke play an attacking game, overcrowding Ginger O'Rourke and Ronnie Whelan, two of the cleverest inside-forwards in the game.

What of Shelbourne? Their decline has been one of the big disappointments in Irish football. Cup winners in 1960 with an almost teen-age eleven they appeared set for a bright future. Unpredictable as usual they hit a bad patch last winter and never recovered. Talent abounds at Ringsend, Frankie Strahan is a strong man in defence and up front Eric Barber, Christy Doyle and Jackie Hennessy supply the goal power.

Unless something extraordinary takes place, Transport and Bohemians are doomed to another season of mediocrity. The amateurs with floodlights installed at Dalymount will have the advantage of frequent ball practise, always a winter problem with part-timers.

Signs are that the South will spearhead the provincial challenge. Limerick, under the watchful eye of Ewan Fenton, what a great job he is doing, for the "Blues" started training earlier than usual, and should give their loyal supporters plenty to shout about.

Hostilities between the Cork clubs will be more intense now that Manager Tommy Moroney has left Celtic for the Mardyke. His signing of Tommy Eglington, back in Eire football after fifteen years abroad, is another link in the long line of veterans to wear the green jersey.

Cork Celtic set out in defence of their Shield title with little change in personnel. The loss of Moroney will be keenly felt and may effect their play for a little while. However, if inter-league forwards Donal Leahy and Austin Noonan are in last season's scoring mood the struggle for supremacy in the city by the Lee will be hectic.

Mick Bolger, Waterford's hard-working secretary is scouting in Scotland. No doubt hoping to find successors to Gauld, McIlvenny, McQuaid and Co., Paddy Coads defensive worries should end with the return from Malta of former goalkeeper Tommy Taylor and the signing of Shamrock Rovers' transfer-listed international pivot, Shay Keogh.

Dundalk, for all their faults, are a strong outfit. Last year they won the Leinster Senior Cup, and chased the league winner home. Wonder boy Jimmy Hasty has re-signed and newcomer Jackie Kelly from Shelbourne is expected to fill the gap caused by the retirement of Leo McDonagh. A loyal servant to club and league; Oriel Park will not be the same without Leo.

Eire champions, Drumcondra, will meet the champions of West Germany, Nuremberg in the first round of the 1961-62 European Cup competition. Our picture above shows how Nuremberg defeated Dortmund in the final of West Germany's "Endrunde" (last championship round) for their country's title. Nuremberg left-winger Haseneder (left) is airborne to score his team's first goal. Behind him is Strehl and, right, Dortmunds goalkeeper Kwiatkowski and full-back Burgmuller. Nuremberg won 3-0. (Planet 2.)

Dozens of Scottish players have been lost to England and further afield since 1960-1

THE BIG EXODUS

by KEN MONTGOMERY

ANOTHER Scottish football season has just got started—a beginning has been made to what could be the most vital eight months in the country's long, if not always spectacular, soccer history.

Already some people are complaining at the increase in admission charges to all First and Second Division matches. Without taking too much side in the matter, I feel they have some grounds for grumble. For months now the Scottish sporting press has had an almost auctioneer-like ring about it, with the words "going" and "gone" forever in the headlines. For a time whisky was reckoned to be Scotland's greatest export. In the last few months, footballers, it seems, have ousted "the cratur" from its hitherto unchallenged position.

Since the start of the 1960-61 Scottish season, just over twelve months ago, dozens of players have been lost to England, and further afield. Many were merely ordinary club performers. It would be unfair, however, to describe others in that way. At least eight Scottish internalionalists who started last season in the colours of a Scottish club have left to seek further fame—and fortune—outside the boundaries of their native land.

Add to that the loss of Celtic's Irish international left-half Bertie Peacock, and Hibernian's English centre-forward, Joe Baker, and you begin to realise just why some fans are disgruntled.

Why, they ask, should they be expected to pay more for their football than last season when the present entertainment on offer is so lacking in star attractions? It's the "big names" that attract audiences, even in football, and for that very reason the next eight months will assuredly indicate what effect the waygoing of so many established players will have on the Scottish game, and in particular on attendance figures.

I mentioned earlier the departures of Baker and Peacock. Baker, probably the finest centre-forward in Scotland in the last three seasons, has moved from Hibernian to Torino of Italy at a fee reported to be in the region of £65,000. Peacock, after long years of devoted service to Celtic has, since the end of last term, been appointed player-manager of Colraine in his native Ireland. Both will be missed by the Scottish football-going public in general, and by their former clubs in particular.

Sad as their departures are, however, they are not too depressing in as much that neither was eligible to represent Scotland in the international field. When we realise how many of Scotland's finest players will be displaying their talents elsewhere this year our enthusiasm at the start of this, a new term, falls quite flat.

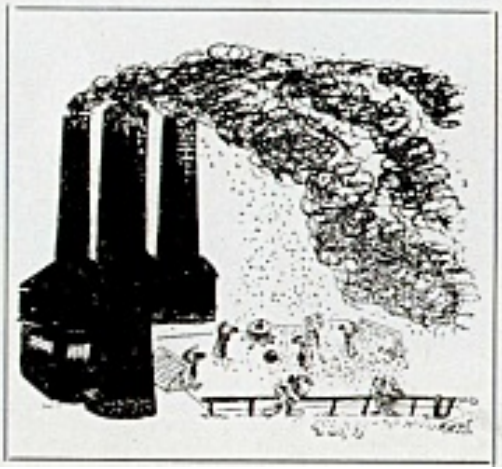
The club which will probably be hardest hit is Hibernian—semi-finalists in last year's Fair Cities' Cup. They have lost, as well as Baker, their clever Scottish internationalist right- or left-winger, John McLeod. For a fee of around £40,000 Arsenal have taken this bright young man to Highbury. Another "capped" player no longer with Hibs is veteran outside-left Willie Ormond, one of the most popular personalities ever to have appeared on the Easter Road ground in Edinburgh. Ormond, however, had reached the twilight of a wonderful career, so his departure has not been taken quite as badly by the Hibernian supporters as has the loss of Baker and McLeod.

Hearts, Edinburgh's other club, lost two of their finest players midway through last season with the departure of Alec Young and George Thomson to Everton. Both have gained representative honours and the loss of this talented pair left its mark on Tynecastle last term. It may well continue to do so in the campaign which has just begun.

The tale is the same all over Scotland—not just in its Capital city. Lawrie Leslie, but for the Wembley international against England a Scottish ever-present last season, is now with West Ham. Airdrie received a cheque for £15,000 for their goalkeeper only a few months ago; when the transfer turmoil was raging. Gone from Celtic Park, in addition to Peacock, are forwards Bertie Auld and Jim Conway, the former to Birmingham City and Conway to Norwich. The pair brought in almost £30,000 to the Celtic club's coffers, but they have assuredly left a gap which will not be easily filled.

George Herd, the former Queen's Park and Scotland amateur player, more recently of Clyde, is another who has gone south of the border into English League soccer. One of the finest ball players to have appeared in the Scottish eleven in recent years, Herd will no doubt thrill the crowds at Roker Park, Sunderland. How tragic to think that, but for the fact that Clyde were relegated to Division II, they would have been able to keep this talented player in Scotland—by turning down the offer of £40,000 which ultimately tempted them to part with his services.

The trend, as readers may have noticed, is for forwards to attract the really top bids. Yet another who falls into this category is Ian St. John. For a fee of £37,500 St. John moved from Fir Park, Motherwell, to fill the centre-forward position for Liverpool. Obviously the player, yet another Scottish "cap," was no longer happy playing for his home-town team. Nevertheless, the Scottish game is poorer without him.



It is not difficult to realise, after considering such an imposing list (and there are others too numerous to mention) why some people feel disgruntled at being asked to pay more for their football. They feel, simply, that they will be receiving poorer value for their money than they did last term. Even as I write, several other transfer requests lie in Board Rooms up and down the country. There could be further departures yet!

I have not forgotten that those clubs who have transferred their players to English and overseas clubs are considerably wealthier than before. All have promised that the money they received will be spent on replacements. Top-class players are, however, no longer so easily come by. It could well take time, and a considerable amount of time at that, for these clubs to regain their position as leading lights in the Scottish game.

One club which has few changes in playing personnel this year is Glasgow Rangers. The "Light Blues," beaten in the final of last season's Cup Winners' Cup tournament, will represent their country in the glamorous European Cup competition this campaign, having been drawn against Monaco in the first round. It is by no means their first venture in the tournament, and I doubt if it will be their last. Forecasting, particularly of the long-range variety, is always a tricky business. However, I shall be extremely surprised if Rangers do not retain the League Championship which they won last year and, indeed, have won oftener than any other club in the country.

The team which could give the men of Ibrox most to fear is Kilmarnock, runners-up in the Championship in the last two seasons. Kilmarnock's League record in those two seasons is unequalled by any side in Britain. They have taken a total of 100 points from 68 matches—an average of almost 75 per cent success. Such consistency, if maintained this term, will certainly see them again among the clubs which share end-of-season talent money. In their favour, too, is a three-year contract accepted by the players. No troubles in re-signing have been experienced, and indeed this will be the case for another two years at least.

Aberdeen, with a very young side, can be expected to improve on their performances of last term, although they may need another season to reach a peak. Of the remainder, Third Lanark, Celtic (even without Peacock, Auld and Conway), St. Mirren, Motherwell, Dundee and Dunfermline (last year's Cup winners) appear as those most likely to hold their own. In the Second Division, it seems, on paper at least, that Clyde and Ayr United, relegated at the end of last season, have sufficient class to bring them back to the premier grade at the first time of asking. Queen of the South, however, with George Farm as their manager, may possibly surprise them.

In summing up, the next eight months will be a difficult time for the game in Scotland. Things will not be easy for many of the clubs. There are, however, several extremely promising young men coming forward and if they can be persuaded to remain with their present clubs, the outlook, dull at present, could brighten considerably in the next year or two.

The Scots have a reputation for a never-say-die spirit, and perhaps this national characteristic will provide the necessary spark to kindle a much more fiercely burning fire next season.

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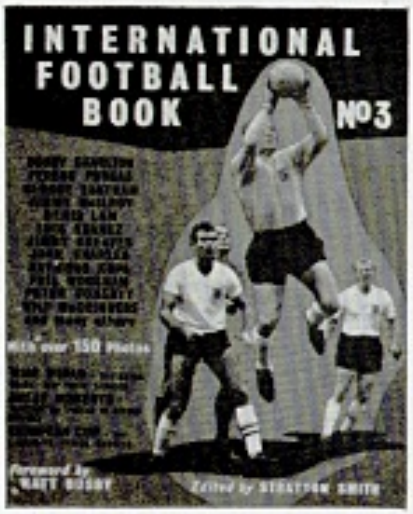

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U.S.S.R.

	HOME P	W	D	L	F	A	AWAY P	W	D	L	F	A
Argentina	1	0	1	0	0	0				—		
Austria			—				1	0	0	1	1	3
Brazil			—							—		
Bulgaria			—				1	1	0	0	4	0
Czechoslov'kia	1	1	0	0	3	1				—		
Denmark	1	1	0	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	5	2
England	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	5
Finland	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	10	0
France	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
E. Germany			—				1	1	0	0	1	0
W. Germany	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	2	1
Hungary	3	1	1	1	4	3	3	2	1	0	4	2
India			—				4	4	0	0	17	0
Indonesia			—							—		
Israel	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Norway	1	1	0	0	5	2				—		
Poland	2	2	0	0	10	1	2	1	0	1	2	2
Rumania	1	0	1	0	1	1				—		
Sweden	1	1	0	0	7	0	2	1	0	1	6	2
Turkey	2	2	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Yugoslavia			—							—		
	18	12	5	1	52	15	21	15	1	5	57	21

ON NEUTRAL GROUNDS

	P	W	D	L	F	A
Austria	1	1	0	0	2	0
Brazil	1	0	0	1	0	2
Czechoslovakia	1	1	0	0	3	0
England	2	1	1	0	3	2
Indonesia	2	1	1	0	4	0
Poland	1	1	0	0	2	0
Yugoslavia	4	2	1	1	9	9
Bulgaria	2	2	0	0	4	2
	14	9	3	2	27	15

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Grand Total:	53	36	9	8	136	51	76.42

TURKEY

	HOME P	W	D	L	F	A	AWAY P	W	D	L	F	A
Austria	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Belgium	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Brazil	1	0	0	1	0	1				—		
Bulgaria	4	2	1	1	7	5	3	0	1	2	5	10
China			—							—		
Czechoslov'kia	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Estonia			—				1	1	0	0	4	1
Finland			—				1	1	0	0	4	2
W. Germany	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	1
Greece	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	1
Hungary	1	1	0	0	3	1				—		
Iran	1	1	0	0	6	1				—		
Israel	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	5
S. Korea			—							—		
Lithuania			—				1	1	0	0	3	1
Netherlands	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Norway			—				1	1	0	0	1	0
Poland	2	0	1	1	2	3	3	1	0	2	3	8
Portugal	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	3
Rumania	4	1	1	2	5	6	3	1	0	2	4	8
Scotland	1	1	0	0	4	2				—		
Spain	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	7
Sweden	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
Switzerland	1	0	0	1	1	5	1	1	0	0	2	1
U.A.R.	1	1	0	0	7	0	1	1	0	0	4	0
U.S.S.R.	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	4
Yugoslavia	2	0	2	0	5	5	3	0	0	3	3	10
	30	13	8	9	53	39	31	11	3	17	46	69

ON NEUTRAL GROUNDS

	P	W	D	L	F	A
China	1	1	0	0	4	0
Czechoslovakia	1	0	0	1	2	5
West Germany	2	0	0	2	3	11
Greece	1	1	0	0	2	1
South Korea	1	1	0	0	7	0
Norway	1	0	0	1	0	4
Spain	1	0	1	0	2	2
U.A.R.	2	1	0	1	4	9
Yugoslavia	2	1	0	1	3	3
	12	5	1	6	27	35

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Grand Total:	73	29	12	32	126	143	47.95

NORWAY

	HOME P	W	D	L	F	A	AWAY P	W	D	L	F	A
Austria	3	1	0	2	5	3	2	0	0	2	2	10
Bulgaria	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	7
Czechs			—							—		
Denmark	25	6	7	12	38	55	28	7	1	20	38	101
Egypt			—				1	0	1	0	1	1
England	2	0	0	2	1	10	1	0	0	1	0	4
Estonia	2	2	0	0	4	0				—		
Finland	19	16	1	2	73	20	18	12	4	2	55	26
France			—				1	1	0	0	2	0
E. Germ.	1	1	0	0	6	5	1	0	0	1	1	4
W. Germ.	8	0	3	5	7	21	7	1	2	4	6	14
Hungary	5	3	0	2	8	14	1	0	0	1	5	0
Iceland	4	4	0	0	12	3	4	2	0	2	7	4
Rep. Ireland	3	1	0	2	6	8	4	0	2	2	7	10
Italy	1	0	0	1	1	3				—		
Luxembourg	2	1	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	1	2	3
Mexico	1	0	1	0	1	1				—		
Netherlands	5	1	3	1	10	7	5	2	1	2	11	16
Poland	3	1	1	1	6	5	2	0	1	1	5	7
Rumania	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
Saar	1	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Scotland	2	0	1	1	4	8	1	0	0	1	0	1
Sweden	30	9	4	17	43	68	32	6	7	19	55	122
Switzerland	3	1	1	1	6	4	1	0	0	1	0	2
Turkey	1	0	0	1	0	1				—		
U.S.A.	2	1	1	0	12	1				—		
U.S.S.R.			—				1	0	0	1	2	5
(Tzarist Russia)	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Yugoslavia	2	0	0	2	3	7	2	0	0	2	1	8
	128	48	25	55	253	253	117	31	21	65	196	353

ON NEUTRAL GROUNDS

	P	W	L	D	F	A
Austria	1	0	0	1	0	1
Czechoslovakia	1	0	0	1	0	4
Denmark	2	1	0	1	2	3
Italy	3	0	0	3	3	6
Poland	1	1	0	0	3	2
Sweden	4	1	1	2	3	9
Turkey	1	1	0	0	4	0
	13	4	1	8	15	25

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Grand Total:	258	83	47	128	464	631	41.82

GROUP V of the World Cup Qualifying competition conforms to the familiar pattern of a firm favourite, the Soviet Union; an outsider, Norway, and a dark horse, Turkey. The outsider in this group happens to be the senior member both by virtue of years of international experience and of the number of international matches played—Norway's first international was against their Scandinavian neighbours Sweden in 1908. They lost heavily—by 11-3—but it is not unusual for the older football playing nations to have been heavily defeated in the debut.

The game was being played at this time in Russia—indeed a team from Russia entered for the 1912 Olympics played in Stockholm—but only under difficulties with the Tsarist authorities fearing that football clubs would serve as cloaks hiding revolutionary groups! It would be meaningless to merge the few results of representative Russian elevens in pre-1917 matches with those of the Soviet Union national elevens. The Soviet Union is a new country and, like Turkey the third member of this group, her football story does not begin until after the First World War.

This is also the group with the least World Cup history associated with it. None of the countries entered for the first two competitions (those of 1930 and 1934). Norway entered for the first time in 1938 and although doing well to beat the Republic of Ireland at home and to draw in Dublin that was not good enough to qualify for the final stage as Yugoslavia gained maximum points from her two matches with Poland.

When the World Cup was resumed after the war in 1950, Norway were non-starters. Turkey entered for the first time—played, and won by 7-0, one match against Syria, and then withdrew. Austria, third member of the group, also withdrew without playing a match and, in the end, no one from that group went to Brazil! Both Norway and Turkey were in the 1954 competition—Norway failed against the Saar (then treated as a separate country but now, of course, returned to West Germany who, incidentally, were the group and, eventually, the competition winners) but Turkey enjoyed her finest football hour by eliminating Spain. (Only these two countries were in the group, each won at home and then drew two-all, a "decider" played in Rome. A blind Italian boy was invited to pick a name from a hat—and picked Turkey.) In the final stages in 1954 there was a further group-contest to find the quarter-finalists and although Turkey beat South Korea with ease there was never any doubt who would be the two leaders of the group of four countries—Hungary and West Germany.

Surprisingly—around 1956-58 Turkey played

On the right: Action from the Russia-Turkey World Cup qualifying game in Moscow last June which ended in victory for the Russians 1-0. The Turks are clearly identified by their dark strip on a white shirt. Results to date in this Group: Norway 0, Turkey 1; Russia 1, Turkey 0; Russia 5, Norway 2. (Planet.)

GORDON JEFFERY

continues with his feature on the World Cup groups in detail. This month is Group V

an above-average number of international matches with reasonable success—Turkey did not enter for the next competition. Norway did and was drawn ina group with Bulgaria and Hungary. The latter were old foes—their first meeting was in Oslo in 1912—and Norway repeated her 1933 and 1935 home victories over Hungary but lost on her first visit to Budapest by five goals to nil. Bulgaria were new opponents and Norway lost both at home and away.

In this competition the Soviet Union came into the picture for the first time—encouraged,

The Russi

of course, by her Olympics triumph of 1956. She played against Finland and Poland in the qualifying competition. Finland lost twice to both Poland and the Soviet Union and they each won at home and had to play a "decider." The Soviet Union won this game and so passed through to the finals in Sweden to battle with Austria, Brazil and England for the two quarter-final places. Immediately prior to the Swedish campaign, the Soviet Union had met England for the first time (a one-all draw in Moscow). Austria and Brazil were new to them. In Sweden the game with England again ended all-square. Brazil beat the Russians 2-0 and the Russians beat the Austrians by the same score. Brazil also beat the Austrians but were held to a draw by England who then dropped a point to Austria and had to play a second place decider with Russia. And the Soviet Union won by the only goal of the match to reach the quarter-finals. But that was the end of her first World Cup adventure—Sweden winning by two goals to nil, in the quarter-final.

Since then, however, the Soviet Union have won the first competition for the European Nations Cup and as such can style themselves the European champions—they probably do not because their attitude to participation in world soccer has been always one of carefree preparation. They went to Sweden — they announced before the event—to play and to learn. It is their willingness to learn that encourages me to feel that they will justify their European title not only by qualifying for Chile but by doing well there. It is true that their passage to the semi-final of the European Nations Cup was made easy by the refusal of Spain to entertain the Soviet Union in the quarter-finals and the consequential forfeiture of the tie by Spain. It is less true, I think, to suggest that Russia barely deserved her final victory—in extra time—over Yugoslavia. It was written then that the Soviet team were *workmanlike*—as though there was something wrong in being workmanlike—and when soon after winning the title Russia lost three-one to Austria in Vienna that was taken as an indication of her *real* status. But the significant

ians have one foot in Chile

: is that the match against Austria was a endly," a non-competitive encounter and, as h, used by the Russiain for experimental poses—in much the same way as England re recently made changes for her match with stria—changes not intended to strengthen team but to strengthen the *party* who will needed in Chile.

However, enough of the crystal-ball, and to facts and figures of Norway first, Turkey l the Soviet Union.

NORWAY

MORE than sixty per cent of Norway's international matches have been played inst her Scandinavian neighbours—allowing Skagerrak as no barrier to neighbourliness Sweden, Finland and Denmark. Since the ddle twenties these four countries have taken rt regularly in the Scandinavian Championp with each contest spread over four years l each country playing the others twice at me and away. The current position, incident, in the present championship is:

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Sweden	4	3	0	1	8	4	6
Norway	4	2	0	2	10	15	4
Denmark	4	2	0	2	6	5	4
Finland	4	1	0	3	8	12	2

Sweden's sole defeat was by Norway last ptember—this as you can see from our erall table, only happens on average once in ery three meetings in Norway, and augured ll for Norway's World Cup matches. On the her hand Finland's sole victory dates from ne of this year when, on the eve of Norway's atch against the Soviet Union in Moscow, e beat Norway by four goals to one. It was t surprising on that evidence that Russia re also able to beat Norway.

Generally amongst the Scandinavians, Sweden e in the leading position—Denmark did win e first Scandinavian Championship and orway the second (1929-32) but after that it s been Sweden in front all the way, Denmark cond and Norway third. Both Sweden and enmark have larger populations than Norway course, and the long tapering shape of the Norwegian country and its rugged contour of fjords, glaciers, plateaus and mountains has never made possible commercial football nor facilitated the making of a national team capable of challenging the "big" nations. But the Norwegian Football Association—Norges Fotballforbund—has done a finer thing for football than this: they have effectively organised the game throughout their scattered population.

Study the map of Norway—in relation to Europe as a whole—and you can better appreciate their achievement when you realise that Vardo and other towns and hamlets in that far northern (Finmark) territory of Norway have their clubs and their competitions. It is never likely that they will feature in the national First Division—the Trondheim club, Rosenborg, is the furthest north of those who do—but they are no less a part of the world soccer scene.

The effective strength of the pool of players from which Norway has usually to build her national team is limited to those living and playing in the area west and south of Oslo. Thorbjorn Svenssen, Norway's centre-half and the most-capped of all Norwegians—he made his debut in June 1947 and should make his 100th appearance for his country this autumn, plays for Sandefjord BK for example in the Vestfold region southwest of Oslo. Furthest north of the clubs of Norway's current national players is Brann, Bergen the club of the new wing-half, Trygve Andersen and the very promising inside-forward Roald Jansen.

Norway has not been without her moments of international glory—she only lost in extra time to Italy in the semi-final of the 1936 Olympics, for example, and subsequently beat Poland to get a bronze medal placing, but her fifty-fifty record with the Netherlands is probably the kindest assessment of her standing in world football—although as the effects of the acceptance of professionalism show more and more in the play of the Netherlands national sides even that assessment will need to be modified. Meanwhile Norway are themselves becoming "missionaries" of soccer with their increasing contacts with Iceland.

TURKEY

RACIALLY and geographically Norway and Turkey are about as far apart as nations playing in the "European Zone" of the World Cup Qualifying Competition could possibly be. It is a far cry from the Vikings to the dancing girls of Turkey—a thought triggered off by an association with pantomime and the recollection that Turkey's national team inside-right in the middle twenties was called Aladdin!

The game itself had been brought to Turkey some thirty years before they entered the International field and it barely needs to be said, I suppose, that it was "English gentlemen" who did introduce football to the Turks in the middle of the "naughty nineties." David Lemmon in the July issue of WORLD SOCCER wrote from close personal knowledge of the current Turkish champions, Galatasaray, of their place in the story of Turkish football and of the oppressive political background to the early struggles to spread the game. There is an interesting parallel here with the experiences of the Russian pioneers and it seems fitting that a Turkey-Soviet Union meeting should have come early in the International history of both countries—in 1924 when the Turks followed their first appearance in the Olympics (they lost 5-2 to Czechoslovakia in Paris) with a tour of the Baltic countries (Finland, Estonia and Lithuania—three wins for Turkey), Poland (Turkey lost 2-1) and finally the Soviet Union.

The first match was played in Moscow against a Moscow second-choice eleven and the Turks won by three goals to one. A second match was arranged against the Moscow number one eleven who won by two goals to nil. Then, before the Turks left Moscow, at the Krasnaya Presnya Stadium on November 8, 1924, the U.S.S.R. played their first match against the full national side of another country—previously teams from the Russian Republic alone (not the full Union) had played against Sweden, Norway and Finland.

This historic match ended in a Soviet victory by three goals to nil and, according to the Turkish records, the Russians have been vic-

continued on page 33

Our columnist, who has seen many of the world's most outstanding club sides during 1961, gives his top ten rating on this page: and Spain's Real Madrid turn out tops. On the right: Real's greyhound winger Gento in characteristic poite during a battle for the ball with Barcelona's Olivella.

MADRID TOPS AGAIN

TOP TEN TEAMS 1961
in Eric Batty's view

ANY assessment of club form for the last twelve months must obviously take into account that the European Cup was something of a disappointment. Certainly the public interest in the series was maintained and the eventual winners were not known until the last kick of the final tie, but the absence of Real Madrid left a gap which no other contestant could fulfil and the competition did not at any time reach a high point comparable with the feats of Real Madrid.

As will be seen from my ranking list the European Cup finalists do not measure up to the best in the world. Benfica must surely count themselves more than a little fortunate to have won the series and CF Barcelona are but a shadow of the side they were in the first half of the 1959-60 season. The players are almost exactly the same and inevitably there were times when they produced some top class football but generally they lacked the direction, the cohesion, the confidence amounting almost to arrogance that Helenio Herrera had given them.

For 1960-61 then despite the lapse that ended their run of success in the European Cup Real Madrid are still in my estimation the outstanding team, but running them close is the Pele Circus—Santos.

These two teams, quite outstanding in their respective fields are built upon completely contrasting principles. On the one hand Real Madrid are a streamlined powerful combination well drilled and tightly disciplined, led by the greatest all-round player of his time Alfredo Di Stefano, aided and abetted by Ferene Puskas who runs him close in every respect and surpasses him in the matter of goalscoring.

With Madrid everything that can be calculated in advance is taken care of—everything is reduced to its simplest terms, with one prime purpose, simply to win. Such a policy carried out with players of lesser stature would lead to difficulties but as long as they combine their objective with their insistence on class players above anything else they will surely remain at the top.

Santos, on the other hand, appear to have little or no system. Their players seem completely uninhibited, free to enjoy the game and play as they feel. At their best they can be "unstoppable" though by comparison with other sides there are times when the defence is more than a little suspect. What they may lack in the rear areas however is more than made up for by the attack in which Pele and Coutinho are the prime movers. Wing-half Zito plays an important part also and while the entire team are more than capable ball players eager to show off; all apparently anxious to display their personal talents, they move at times with machine-like efficiency. Approximately half their goals come from the simplest of movements. The ball flowing from one man to another and back to the first man as he races into a gap in their opponents' defence—Pele and Coutinho together have a remarkable understanding on this—while the other half of their goals tally arises purely and simply from a bout of individual brilliance.

REAL MADRID (Spain)	1
SANTOS (Brazil)	2
BOTAFOGO (Brazil)	3
ATLETICO MADRID (Spain)	4
JUVENTUS (Italy)	5
TOTTENHAM (England)	6
BARCELONA (Spain)	7
PENAROL (Uruguay)	8
BENFICA (Portugal)	9
CDNA (Bulgaria)	10

These two teams are quite supreme. Behind them by a considerable margin are a group of first-class teams that are difficult to separate. Botafogo, of course, have a well known trio — left-back Nilton Santos and the right-wing pair Garrincha and Didi —between them largely responsible for the team's continued success, though inside-left Amarildo is apparently a big player of the near future. Atletico Madrid, though not nearly so spectacular as their neighbours Real, have built a fine team during the past two seasons that would be more than a match for most clubs as they will surely show in next season's European Cup winners Cup. Argentinian centre-half Griffa, Portuguese inside-forward Mendoza, and centre-forward Vava (Brazil) are probably their best-known players and they are backed by a board determined to match the exploits of Real Madrid, and an "entrenadore" Jose Villalonga who was himself once with Real and equally anxious to replace them at the head of Spanish and European soccer.

Juventus, with a host of fine players, have yet to establish themselves in international competition yet the ease with which they won the Italian championship after a poor start last season indicates that they soon will. The key men here are Gunnar Gren, the trainer and former Swedish international inside-forward, and Enrique Omar Sivori. Temperamental, he certainly is; at times filling his strongest advocates with the deepest despair, yet without doubt he can be positively brilliant. With Juventus so much depends on Sivori, when he is at his "diabolical" best Juventus can be a match for anyone—but, and it is a but—there are times when Juventus can be made to look very ordinary indeed.

And what of Tottenham, winners of the impossible English "double"? Spurs at their best will surely overcome most of the Continent's top clubs but their strength lies in their attack which depends upon the close support of wing-halves Blanchflower and Mackay. This, their strength, is also their weakness, for football today is becoming more and more tactical and a side which reaches for the top must be able to change its game, its style, its tempo. When forced to defend, Spurs are nowhere near the power they can be when allowed to attack. Certainly their participation in the European Cup will be welcomed by the Continent as a whole for without doubt they are the best English club team since Manchester United of pre-Munich days.

In eighth place on my list are the South American champions Penarol who, like Benfica, are not at all the best team in their Continent. In the final against Palmeiras,

continued on page 40

More or less anybody's guess!

***CLYDE PALMER** sums up the two big European knock-out competitions*

TWO of Europe's most glamorous knock-out competitions—the European Cup and the Cup Winners' Cup—have started. There are record entries for each.

In the European Cup, Monaco become the first club to represent a country other than their own—France; whilst in this and the Cup Winners' Cup, Malta makes an introduction into the tough international arena with Floriana of Valetta and Hibernians, respectively.

It is a fact that international standards are becoming more equitable and whilst most people would readily agree that Spain's Real Madrid must never be underestimated, more clubs than ever before are in with a chance in the European Cup.

The holders, Benfica of Portugal, are by no means the best club side in Europe. They were not this at the time of their victory over Barcelona in last season's final and have, in fact, lost to much less formidable sides since then.

England's Tottenham Hotspur have, by virtue of their history-making home record, quite a reputation to live up to, but they have still to prove themselves on foreign grounds. Nevertheless, after Madrid, they are favourites for the title and should have little difficulty in dealing with their first opponents, Gornik Zabrze of Poland. Polish teams, hitherto, have not progressed much beyond the preliminary ties and Gornik have done nothing to suggest they will be able to put a halt to this trend.

Many consider Monaco will surprise. Representing France, the Monegasques have the smallest following of anyone in this sphere (they averaged 3,852 last season) and their small ground could prove the undoing of their first opponents Glasgow Rangers. Little wonder the French champions have no intention of switching their home ties to some other, bigger venue! They have, however, extended their present capacity to 15,000.

Some of the first leg results are likely to be known by the time this reaches print, but it is expected that Holland's Feyenoord (they have rarely been playing better than at present), West Germany's Nurnberg (who surprised many by winning their country's Endrunde and, with it, the national title), Italy's Juventus, Spain's Real Madrid and England's Tottenham Hotspur will be battling at the finish for the final award.

The draw:

GROUP ONE: Gornik Zabrze (Poland) v. **Spurs**; **Kamraterna** (Sweden) v. **Feyenoord** (Holland); **Vorwaerts** (E. Germany) v. **Linfield** (N. Ireland); **CA Spora** (Luxembourg) v. **B. 1913** (Denmark); **Nuremburg** (W. Germany v. **Drumcondra** (Eire); **Standard Liege** (Belgium) v. **Frederikstad** (Norway); **Monaco** (France) v. **Glasgow Rangers.**

GROUP TWO: Servette (Switzerland) v. **Hibernians** (Malta); **Panathinaikos** (Greece) v. **Juventus** (Italy); **CCA** (Rumania) v. **FK Austria** (Austria); **Vasas** (Hungary) v. **Real Madrid** (Spain); **CDNA** (Bulgaria) v. **Dukla** (Czechoslovakia); **Lisbon SC** (Portugal) v. **Partizan** (Yugoslavia).

BYES: Benfica (Portugal) holders; **Besiktas** (Turkey) and **Valkeakoskes** (Finland).

In the Cup Winners' Cup, too, with one or two exceptions, just about all the entries have a chance of winning.

Rarely are Cup winners among the top four or five clubs in their respective countries. Tottenham were the exception here, having snared both the English Cup and the League. They relinquished interest in the Cup Winners' Cup and it falls upon the beaten finalists, Leicester City, to carry the English banner.

Leicester are paired with Glenavon, the Belfast team, and the English should have little difficulty in progressing a step further in the contest.

Hungary's Ujpest Dozsa would appear to be the side most capable of taking the title from Italy's Fiorentina. The Hungarians, at one time, seemed likely to pull off their country's League and Cup double, but whilst they won the cup, they unaccountably, fell away during the final few weeks of the league programme.

During their last six games, they could only manage one point and were defeated by several lowly placed teams.

Yet they are a sturdy combination, well able to snuff out Floriana of Malta and, indeed, a great many others in the competition.

The draw:

GROUP ONE: Rapid Vienna (Austria) v. **Spartak Varna** (Bulgaria); **Floriana Valetta** (Malta) v. **Ujpest Dozsa** (Hungary); **Sedan** (France) v. **Atletico Madrid** (Spain); **La Chaux-de-Fonds** (Switzerland) v. **Leixos** or **Porto** (Portugal).

GROUP TWO: Dunfermline (Scotland) v. **St. Patrick** (Eire); **Leicester City** v. **Glenavon** (N. Ireland); **Swansea Town** v. **Motor Jena** (E. Germany).

BYES: Fiorentina (Italy), **Vardar** (Czech), **Skoplje** (Yugoslavia), **Progressul** (Rumania), **Olympiakos** (Greece), **Alliance Duedelingen** (Luxembourg), **Ajax** (Holland), **Aarhus** (Denmark).

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The feature on this page highlights what went on during the first ever course for European trainers, which was held in the attractive Swiss town of Magglingen. It was the brainchild of Sir Stanley Rous, secretary of the English Football Association. On the left, a scene typical in almost every footballing country in the world: a group of youngsters kicking their hearts out against a brick-wall goal area. How many of these young "stars" will one day graduate into the senior game to eventually become the trainers of tomorrow's youth?

Trainers Paradise

The first-ever course for trainers, in Magglingen was an instant success by

WILFRED SCHUHMACHER

WHEN the European Football Union decided to inaugurate a special course for trainers, they wondered where the best site would be for such an ambitious scheme. They wanted an "away from it all" secluded spot, centrally situated and providing near perfect conditions.

Magglingen, in Switzerland, was suggested, and it proved the ideal situation. Nine hundred metres up on the ridge of the Jura mountain, this beautiful town is hidden in forests and, a short while ago, was the meeting place of trainers from all parts of Europe for the first-ever "Eidgenoessische Turn—und Sportschule."

Twenty-one countries were represented by their respective national trainers or their assistants; two men from each country. Notably missing was the largest European Football Association, that of the Federal Republic of Germany, although Hans Weissweiler of the Sporthochschule of Koeln was there as a lecturer. Russia and Yugoslavia declined the invitation on account of their stringent preparations for the Chile World Cup tournament.

The whole scheme was the brainchild of Sir Stanley Rous, secretary of the English Football Association, and the head of the practical organisation side was England team manager, Walter Winterbottom.

In recent years, Sir Stanley has become the champion of closer links between the various European bodies. This one-time English League referee has become a respected figure in European football circles and, indeed, as I write this, I understand that he has been nominated for the vacant presidency of F.I.F.A. itself.

Sir Stanley is noted for the number of ingenious and enterprising ideas he has offered for discussion, including, not too long ago, that of a European League comprising of the most glamorous club sides.

A special course for the leading European trainers has always been a favourite ambition of Sir Stanley's, and now that it has become a reality, I have no doubt that it will also become an annual affair.

Among the "teachers" on view at Magglingen, I noticed the Frenchmen Duchenne and Boulogne, Sebes of Hungary, Schwartz of the Netherlands, Germany's Weissweiler and the two doctors, Frey of Switzerland and Megyesi of Hungary. And among those who I will call the "pupils" were Billy Wright (England), Small (Scotland), Vytlacil (Czechoslovakia), Soos (Hungary), Eriksson (Sweden), Ferrari (Italy), Lehtonen (Finland), Ginhart (Austria) and Gudmundson (Iceland).

It is little wonder that the English international team has enjoyed improved success over the past few months—they have a most capable and knowledgeable manager in Walter Winterbottom. His demonstration on "Fitness Methods" was easily the most interesting of the active lectures. It was as vivid and unforgettable as the bright red track-suit he was wearing throughout the course.

The striking point was a "training cycle." Before and after this cycle, the players had to run over a fixed distance and, to the surprise of many present, the second time provided the best times even though a hectic and non-stop period of fifteen minute body training punctuated each run.

But the explanation is not difficult. Winterbottom's training stressed only the different groups of muscles. Those taking part were not asked to make full use of all the vital muscles of the body; rather each individual exercise brought into play individual muscle regions. It was all most absorbing.

Without attempting to become too technical about this, the exercises (e.g. on the floor, weight-lifting and short-arm stretches, etc.) gave a vibrant circulation to the blood in the muscular system and, as a direct result, the various organisms showed a greater readiness when full power was demanded.

This whole cycle was called "The Trainer's Paradise" by a smiling Walter Winterbottom, because the trainer does not have to play the part of a policeman.

Among the many other outstanding lectures and practical studies, I must rate the study of football injuries and their causes by Dr. Megyesi and a discussion on the physiological aspects of stress, drug-taking, fatigue and over-training by Dr. Frey.

Sir Stanley Rous gave us both a serious and a somewhat humorous lecture on the international use—and abuse— of the laws of the game.

U.E.F.A. President, Ebbe Schwartz of Denmark, told me after this enjoyable get-together of European trainers had finished: "It was a great success and I have no doubt at all that we shall repeat the course next year when we shall enlarge the whole programme. The fact that everyone was able to meet up for informal as well as formal discussions should quickly have repercussions in those countries who were represented."

The short-sighted, non-co-operation policies of only a few brief years ago, have now sunk without trace in the swift-moving sea of progress.

European club contests have brought players and managements together, and now this annual course for trainers has been successfully pioneered.

Once indeterminable horizons have narrowed considerably: thanks to those gallant astronauts such as Major Gargarin, but also thanks to the growing internationalism of association football.

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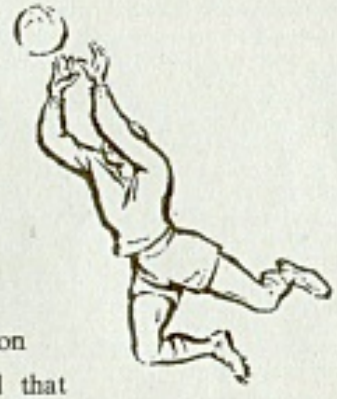

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RHODESIAN SOCCER VENTURE

Southern Rhodesia makes giant strides reveals ROBERT DUNCAN here

ON April 9 this year, Southern Rhodesia wrote itself into the history of the development of world soccer when the first multi-racial professional soccer matches ever staged in Africa were played in Salisbury, the national capital.

The first game was played between a select eleven drawn from European and African players of the two newly-formed Salisbury professional teams, and a similar team from Nyasaland. The main game was between another Salisbury select and Durban City, glamour club of the two-year-old professional National League in South Africa.

This "double-header" drew close on 10,000 spectators on a wet and windy day, to the Glamis Stadium in Salisbury and was the realisation of a dream nursed from the war days by a small group of local businessmen who had been salting a little money away every year for the day when they could launch this new venture.

When they had made public their intentions some weeks before, and began to organise and canvass support for their Rhodesia and Nyasaland Football League throughout the Federation, they created consternation among the local and national amateur bodies who had been controlling the country's soccer for so many years.

As is always the case when new ideas seek to supersede the old, there was scepticism—and bitter opposition, just as there had been when professionalism was introduced to South Africa in 1959.

The promoters of the new idea had waited for what they considered was the right moment. Even so, their venture was—and still is—a gamble. Their faith in its success was based on the rapid growth of the South African National League, the popularity of soccer with the public and, most of all, on the support they banked on getting from the soccer-loving Africans.

Although, ostensibly, the clause in the professional league constitution which stated that each club must be fully multi-racial, with at least one African member on its board of directors, was written-in in good faith, there is little doubt that the sponsors had a business eye on the many talented African and Coloured players, and their potential following.

The new move threw the amateur bodies, for so long the unchallenged administrators of the game, into a flat spin. Numerous meetings were held; new ideas were adopted, thrown out, and then adopted again; officials clashed and resigned.

Eventually, after weeks of wrangling, they decided to climb on the multi-racial bandwagon, and a multi-racial amateur league was formed which, it was hoped, would halt the drift of the best amateur players to the professional ranks, and combat the spectator appeal of the new pro. league.

Meanwhile, the professional body was pushing ahead. Six teams were formed; two each in Salisbury and Bulawayo in Southern Rhodesia, one in Lusaka in Northern Rhodesia, and one in Blantyre, Nyasaland. But, after only one match, travelling difficulties forced Blantyre to drop out.

There was nothing small-minded about the professionals' outlook. Salisbury United enticed Charles "Topper" Brown, a former English League player, and the man who had steered Durban City to top place in South African soccer, to Rhodesia at a reported £2,000-a-year salary. Salisbury City sent a representative player-hunting to England, and he returned with two young Blackpool players—Alan Burrows, a wing-half or inside-forward, and Frank McGuigan, a Scottish inside-forward.

Up in Lusaka, they went one better, and gave the new competition a real boost, when they brought over Jackie Sewell, former "Golden Boy" of English soccer, on a lucrative three months contract. Within a few weeks, his influence on the Lusaka side was bringing results, and also attracting the crowds.

The Salisbury teams negotiated the use of the Glamis Stadium, largest in Central Africa, for their home games.

Things seemed set pretty fair for the R.N.F.L. after the cracking send-off which the Durban City match gave to it—despite the 8-2 hammering, executed in a manner which set the new professionals a high standard to aim at.

Unfortunately, the glass has now dropped to "doubtful". When the league was first launched, it was decided to play only a short, three-months season initially, with no proper competition—in fact, all matches were really "friendlies".

With the backing of the newspapers, and the novelty of something new, the first professional matches pulled out the crowds. But, they were nothing like the numbers—some officials had quoted 10,000 as an average—that had been hoped for. And, as the early glamour wore off, and many of the games reached a standard no higher than the top amateur teams had attained in the past, the attendances began to fall off alarmingly.

The Salisbury clubs, in particular, found that the 28,000-seater Glamis ground was not an economic proposition at £100 per match. With the real average crowd of about 2,000 "lost" in the large bowl, the matches lacked atmosphere. And, despite the inclusion of star African and Coloured players in the teams, the anticipated big support from African and Coloured fans did not materialise.

Many people are of the opinion that the R.N.F.L. will die at this season's end. Others believe that the teams will combine and compete in the established South African National League. But there is no guarantee that they would automatically be admitted to the First Division, and competition in the Second Division would be ridiculous both from a financial and playing point of view.

However, there are those among the professional "pioneers" who are confident of their ability to ride out the present troubles and difficulties and build the soccer structure of the future in Rhodesia. They have plans to bring out top British and European sides; soccer "Tests" with South Africa are in the offing; inter-city games are planned, involving Durban and Johannesburg; and it is hoped to persuade more players in the Sewell category—fading stars with a few years of good soccer still left in them—to accept contracts.

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SOUTH AMERICAN CUP GOES TO PENAROL

URUGUAYAN champions Penarol seem intent on emulating Real Madrid. For the second time they have won the South American Cup, though there is little doubt that they were fortunate to overcome Palmeiras in the final. At home Penarol won 1-0 thanks to a mistake by Brazilian back Djalma Santos. One of the best defenders in the game Santos mis-hit a ball against an opponent and watched in dismay as it rebounded to the feet of centre-forward Spencer, who promptly scored. At Sao Paulo the Uruguayan defence was magnificent with Maidana outstanding in goal, and hung on to draw 1-1.

The Penarol team is almost the same as that which won the title last year except that outside-left Borges has been replaced by Peruvian international Joya. Borges has not been dropped—he moved to Argentina and signed for the Racing Club.

Penarol's toughest task in the defence of their cup was certainly the visit to Asuncion. With 50,000 Paraguayans screaming for goals, the home players tried everything. Argentinian referee Señor Praddale was once knocked unconscious by a bottle-throwing spectator but recovered to earn a commendation for bravery by sending off two Paraguayans and giving the visitors a penalty!

THERE ARE NOW TWENTY-SIX WORLD CUP QUALIFYING GAMES TO BE PLAYED

THE SIXTEEN FINALISTS ?

INCLUDING those for the month of September, there are now twenty-six remaining World Cup qualifying matches to be played in order to determine the other twelve countries to join Chile, Brazil, Argentina and Colombia in the final stages.

It is apparent that the following have little further interest in the current tournament: Belgium, Finland, Greece, Northern Ireland, East Germany, Holland, Norway, Turkey, Luxembourg, Eire, and Poland; whilst Wales, Japan, Tunisia, Ghana, Nigeria, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Equador, Peru, United States, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles lost interest months ago.

Although it has never been our habit to make reckless forecasts, the current trend does seem to indicate that the final sixteen nations to line up for the Chile finals (which start on May 30, 1962) will comprise: Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, France, West Germany, Hungary, Russia, England, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Yugoslavia, Italy, Sweden, Paraguay and Uruguay.

As it happens, these are undoubtedly the leading sixteen nations in the current world soccer phase with, possibly, Brazil, England, West Germany, Argentina and France out in front.

The conditions and the environment of the host country Chile must favour the South American qualifiers, and the odds on Brazil retaining the world crown must be great indeed.

The strongest European challenge is expected from either England, West Germany and France, provided, of course, they qualify.

The latest available zonal tables are:

EUROPE

	P	W	D	F	A	P.
Group I						
Sweden	2	2	0	6	0	4
Switzerland	3	2	0	6	7	4
Belgium	3	0	0	3	8	0
Group II						
France	2	2	0	5	1	4
Bulgaria	2	1	0	2	3	2
Finland	2	0	0	1	4	0
Group III						
West Germany	3	3	0	9	4	6
Greece	2	1	0	2	4	2
Northern Ireland	3	0	0	5	8	0
Group IV						
Hungary	2	2	0	5	0	4
East Germany	2	0	1	1	3	1
Holland	2	0	1	1	4	1
Group V						
Russia	2	2	0	6	3	4
Turkey	2	1	0	1	1	2
Norway	2	0	0	2	6	0
Group VI						
England	2	1	1	10	1	3
Portugal	2	1	1	7	1	3
Luxembourg	2	0	0	0	15	0
Group VIII						
Scotland	3	2	0	7	5	4
Czechoslovakia	1	1	0	4	0	2
Eire	2	0	0	1	7	0
Group X						
Yugoslavia	2	1	1	3	2	3
Poland	2	0	1	2	3	1

Russia defeated Turkey 1-0 in the Europe Zone Group V World Cup tie at the Lenin Stadium. It would seem that the Russians are now set for the trip to Chile next year. Left: action from the game. (Planet 2.)

The qualifying ties to be played during September are published in the "Month Ahead" section elsewhere in this edition. The remaining ties (including those for which dates have still to be arranged) are:

EUROPE, Group I: Belgium v. Sweden (October 4), Switzerland v. Sweden (October 29). **Group II:** Bulgaria v. Finland (October 29), Bulgaria v. France (November 12). **Group III:** Northern Ireland v. Greece (October 18), West Germany v. Greece (October 22). **Group IV:** Holland v. East Germany (October 1), Hungary v. Holland (October 22). **Group V:** Turkey v. Norway (October 29), Turkey v. Russia (November 12). **Group VI:** England v. Portugal (October 25), Luxembourg v. Portugal (October 8). **Group VII:** Italy v. Israel, Israel v. Italy. **Group VIII:** Eire v. Czechoslovakia (October 8), Czechoslovakia v. Eire (October 29). **Group IX:** Spain v. Morocco, Morocco v. Spain. **Group X:** Yugoslavia v. South Korea, South Korea v. Yugoslavia.

SOUTH AMERICA, Group IV: Paraguay v. Mexico.

In **Group II** Bolivia and Uruguay have already drawn 1-1 and by the time this issue is published the second match in Montevideo will have been decided, presumably in favour of the host country in this encounter — Uruguay.

THE RUSSIANS MISS VICTOR

THE Russian international side continues to exasperate. After being beaten by English tourists Aston Villa, the team travelled to Warsaw for an international match with Poland as part of their World Cup preparations. A year ago Russia thrashed Poland 7-1 but this time they lost . . . 1-0.

Part of the reason for their failure has been the absence of their forceful centre-forward Victor Ponedelnik. Transferred to ZDSA, Ponedelnik decided he would be better off with his old club Rostov, quietly packed up and left the capital. When the FA discovered that he had gone he was suspended for "indiscipline" but the signs are that all will be forgiven and Ponedelnik will be restored to his place in the national side.

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Mexico's Palmer (left) and Reyes perform their own pet exercise during a training session. In the background are Mercado (left) and Jauregui. (P.A.I.)

Caribbean Commentary

ROGER MACDONALD

gives us a knowledgable introduction to the game in the Caribbean which is a vast area in the Americas taking in such countries as Cuba, Trinidad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Surinam and Mexico. Often games here are punctuated by calypso music from excitable crowds.

THE CARIBBEAN, though often making headlines in the field of politics, rarely claims the attention of the football world. Only an occasional visit to Europe, or an isolated result in the World Cup Qualifying Competition ever finds its way into the sporting press; to a few, Guatemala, Nicaragua and the like are places on a map; to fewer still, they are the homes of football teams. And yet the Caribbean that borders these tiny states is a thriving centre of soccer, the focal point of over twenty football associations.

Although many of the territories encircling this sea have been independent for more than a century, the influence of Europe remains strong, both through the Iberian cultural traditions so firmly planted in the area by Spain and Portugal from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries and through the effects of colonial acquisitions by the British and the Dutch. The peoples of the Caribbean have readily accepted the favourite sport of Europe, Association Football, which was introduced by British railway engineers at the turn of the century. As their single track lines moved slowly from the ports to the interior, they left behind a host of new converts to the world game. Country by country, from Venezuela and Colombia to Panama and Costa Rica, the game took hold, to be received with considerable enthusiasm on the plains and in the mountains. Today, when more than a million people kick a football between the Equator and the Tropic of Cancer, a new nucleus of the game has been created —the Caribbean.

The associations of the states surrounding the Caribbean are members of the North American, Central American, West Indies or Caribbean Confederations. Commencing with Cuba, and moving in a clockwise direction, they are situated as follows: Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Venezuela, Netherlands Antilles, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico. In addition five other states are usually identified with Caribbean football: El Salvador, Bermuda, British Guiana, French Guiana and Surinam.

MEXICO

Mexico must now hold a unique position in the European press following their recent tour: they were billed as "marvellous" against Holland, "miserable" against England, and "misled" in Czechoslovakia! The correct solution, surely, must lie somewhere between these extremes, for the Mexicans are not nearly such a poor side as they looked in London and their other three games produced good performances. I refuse to believe that the Dutch and the Norwegians were both off-form to such a startling extent, and if the Czechs were trying to mislead the "spies" from Scotland, then they succeeded almost to the point of losing the match.

Latin temperament explains the Wembley debacle, for Mexico seemed to give up after England swept into a three-nil lead, especially when the avalanche of goals started with an unfortunate goalkeeping error in the first minute. One player had stated before the match that his team might win 2-1 or lose 20-0 (almost an accurate forecast!)—depending on how they felt. It appears that only the absence of consistent determination delays the further progress of a side that lacks none of the fundamental skills.

Although Mexico have been comparatively unsuccessful in international football, they have certainly not suffered through lack of competition. The national team qualified for the 1930, 1950, 1954 and 1958 World Championships and though their only success to date is a goalless meeting with Wales, they have always played well under adverse conditions. The draw has never been kind to them, their opponents including Brazil twice and Argentina once —the last-mentioned being a match in 1930 that produced nine goals and five penalty kicks! Qualification has tended to be more difficult to achieve in recent years, but Mexico won the Central and North American Zone narrowly from Costa Rica and so earned the right to meet Paraguay for a place in the Finals.

In 1947 Ferencevaros of Hungary, with Puskas in the forward line, played nine matches in Mexico without defeat: they would find it impossible to record such a performance today, for Mexican club football is only a little below the standard of many South American countries. The leading clubs come from the second city of Guadalajara, the club of that name being the current champions, followed by Oro and Atlas. Other first-class units include America, Tolvea, Zacatepec, Leon and Nacional, the last mentioned gaining promotion recently.

The strength of Guadalajara F.C., who recently beat Santos of Brazil in an international tournament, is partly due to a fixed tariff on admission charges in the capital. As Mexico City is the centre of the tourist industry, prices tend to rise and the government permits only bull-fighting—a great tourist attraction—to charge above the fixed maximum on popular entertainments. This maximum is higher in the second city, where the clubs charge much more than their metropolitan counterparts. The increased revenue has enabled Guadalajara F.C. in particular to offer more attractive wages and to pay large transfer fees. Their star players, Francisco Flores, Salvador

Reyes and Guillermo Sepulveda, earn between £100 and £150 a week, figures which even the wealthy America club of Mexico City cannot possibly hope to match.

The average wage paid to the full or part-time professional players is about £10 a week during the playing season, but many footballers have other occupations to supplement their incomes. Raul Cardenas is a chicken rancher, Sigfrido Mercado an egg distributor, Pedro Najera a shoemaker, and Antonia Carbajal owns a glass manufacturers in Leon. Gustavo Pena and Antonio Mota are both students, whilst several international players have jobs in the capital as mechanics or office clerks.

Mexican players are particularly noted for their all-round ability: "Panchito" Flores can fill any of the three inside-forward positions or perform at wing-half; Cardenas (Zacatepec F.C.) played both right-half and centre-half on the recent tour; and Sepulveda is equally at home in any defensive position except goalkeeper.

Talking of goalkeepers, veteran "Tota" Carbajal still retains his international position after thirteen years. However Antonio Mota (Oro F.C.) who played against Holland and England when Carbajal was unfit, seems an able deputy; he played brilliantly against Holland and made several fine saves at Wembley despite his early attack of nerves. He and his team-mates, full-back Gustavo Pena and wing-half Felipe Ruvalcaba, are Mexico's hopes for the future.

MEXICAN TOUR OF EUROPE

April 19, 1961: Holland 1, Mexico 2 (Amsterdam).
April 29, 1961: Czechoslovakia 2, Mexico 1 (Ostrava).
May 10, 1961: England 8, Mexico 0 (London).
May 16, 1961: Norway 1, Mexico 1 (Bergen).

	v. H	Cz	E	N
Mota	G	—	G	—
Pena	RB	RB	RB	RB
Jauregui	LB	LB	LB	LB
Cardenas	RH	RH	RH	CH
Sepulveda	CH	CH	CH	LB
Najera	LH	LH	—	—
Del Aguila	OR	OR	OR	OR
Palmer	IR	CF	—	IR
Flores	CF	IL	IL	CF
Guiterez	IL	—	—	—
Mercado	OL	OL	OL	OL
Carbajal	—	G	—	G
Reyes	—	IR	IR	IL
Portugal	—	—	LH	—
Gonzales	—	—	CF	—
Reinoso	—	—	—	LH

(Note: This table does not include substitutes: Mexico used twelve in four matches!)

COSTA RICA

The population increases rapidly each year in this thriving republic, and with it the number of footballers, for seven out of ten boys spend their spare time playing soccer. Their enthusiasm has paid dividends in recent years, for Costa Rica have emerged as a force to be reckoned with in Latin American football. The international team has won the Central American Championship seven times outright since it was inaugurated in 1941, as well as sharing it with El Salvador in 1943. They are almost invincible at home, even Argentina being held to a draw in the 1957 Pan-American Championship, and in March of this year Mexico, always their great rivals, went down 1-0 after a fierce struggle. The latest Central American Championship merely served to emphasise Costa Rica's supremacy in this region, for every match was won, the last three at San Jose with a remarkable record of fifteen against nil.

The club elevens are among the strongest in the Caribbean, with several victories to their credit against first-class South American units. Santos, Independiente, Defensor and Penarol have all visited San Jose in recent years.

Saprissa toured Europe in 1960, giving impressive performances all over the Old World. One of their matches was against West Ham in London and although the home club managed a 3-2 victory, the Costa Ricans gave a promising display. Points by Pearson and Jiminez might have been sufficient to force a draw had not Montanaro been unfortunate enough to record an own goal.

Saprissa recorded six successive league championship victories from 1952 to 1957, but they have recently been overshadowed by Herediano from the small town of Heredia, and matched by Jongholland, another provincial club.

Herediano won the first ever championship of Costa Rica in 1921, and have since won on twelve other occasions—a record. They are followed by Alajuelense with eleven wins, Saprissa (six), Libertas (four) and Cartigenes (three), while Orion and Universitad have also been champions on a single occasion.

Costa Rican footballers are lightly built, but they counteract their physical disadvantages with a fast and vigorous style. A fine forward line of Vivo, Herrera, Ulloa, Manrique and Rojas was outstanding in the recent Central American Championship, bewildering the opposition by swift position changes combined with rapier thrusts down the centre of the field. The dribbling of Vivo at outside-right made a perfect foil to the fast-running Rojas, who alternated between left-wing and inside-forward in scoring his seven goals. However the most effective forward was Juan Ulloa, who combined beautifully with his Saprissa team-mate Herrera, finding the net on eleven occasions. He has proved an able successor to the famous Ricain Cordoba and his great stamina — uncharacteristic of Central American footballers—was sorely missed in the World Cup Qualifying Match with the Antilles; a 2-0 defeat saw the end of Costa Rica's hope of a place in Chile.

COLOMBIA

Colombia has known organised soccer since about 1920, but it was only in 1949 that her clubs became famous—or rather notorious—beyond her frontiers. In this year several leading units, including Millionarios and Sante Fe, broke away from their association to form a pirate League; no longer subject to F.I.F.A's transfer regulations, they were able to sign a large number of foreign stars without the "formality" of transfer fees. The lure of a down payment of thousands of pounds, wages of £100 a month with £30 bonus for each victory, sent hundreds of Argentinians, Brazilians, Uruguayans, Peruvians, Paraguayans and Britons to Bogota: most of the South Americans remained for several seasons, but the British players, with the exception of Charlie Mitten, found the conditions of play unsatisfactory.

The best players were mostly Argentinians, such as Di Stefano, Baez, Reyes, Pederna, Rossi, Mourin and Cozzi, who formed the nucleus of the Millionarios and Sante Fe elevens. It was the former with brilliant defenders like Cozzi and Pini and an inside-forward trio of Pederna, Di Stefano and Baez, who won the rebel Championship three times in four years; in 1952 they also defeated Real Madrid 4-2 at Chamartin—no mean achievement.

However money soon became an obsession with the rebels and many new players from Ecuador and Peru were only concerned with what they could get out of the game. A suggestion was made that all receipts and bonuses should be divided at the end of each season irrespective of the final positions of each club: many of the established stars, including Di Stefano, saw that it was time to return to an official—and honest status—in football, and within a few months, the rebel organisation folded up, to the relief of the many countries who had seen a wholesale exodus of their star players.

The Mexican national team. Left to right (back row): Carbajal, Pena, Jauregui, Palmer, Mercado, Flores. (Front row): Sepulveda, Reyes, Del Aguila, Reynoso, Cardenas. (P.A.I.)

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SOME PAST FLAWS IN THE WORLD CUP COMPETITION

The article on these pages discusses some of the flaws in the construction of the various World Cup contests; but there were few apparent flaws in the 1954 Uruguayan World Cup team seen in the picture above. In one of the finest football matches ever seen, they lost the semi-final 2-4 to the mighty Hungarians.

by GORDON JEFFERY

FROM small beginnings, mighty ends. . . . As Brian Glanville and Jerry Weinstein began their valuable story of the *World Cup* (Robert Hale, 1958, and later available in a Sportsman's Book Club edition):

> "The World Cup, now a flourishing adult, was a strange and doubtful baby. Conceived in Europe in 1904, its birth was delayed for a quarter of a century, and then took place in another continent."

It would, I suppose, be more accurate to write that the first conception was abortive and it was a second conception in Europe in 1928 at FIFA's World Congress that resulted directly in the birth on July 13, 1930, in Uruguay. That was the day when France beat Mexico 4-1 in the first-ever World cup-tie.

There have been countries, as entitled to it as any country could be prior to 1958, claiming the title of world champions before 1930—as the Olympic Games football champions. But as professionalism became dominant in an increasingly large number of the leading football-playing nations, so those countries found themselves unable to enter their strongest team for the Olympics. Probably in truth it was more a case for some of them that the professional status of most of their players was becoming more and more difficult to disguise!

The time was ripe for the implementation of the 1904 dream of the founder nations of FIFA—the dream of a "world championship" and in that there is justification for the early dating of the conception. But between 1904 and the nineteen twenties the game has ceased to be the preserve of Europeans alone—the 1924 Olympics were won by Uruguay and retained by them in 1928 with the Argentine as runners-up. And Uruguay stoutly argued their case for staging the first FIFA organised World Cup competition. In the long run it was beneficial for world football but holding the first World Cup competition in South America did nothing to encourage sufficient entrants to remotely justify the proud title. Only thirteen nations took part and nine of them were from the American continent. Europe's four competing countries were France, Yugoslavia, Belgium and Rumania.

The 1954 and even more certainly the 1958 competition fully deserved the name of a World Cup, and the entries for 1962 further emphasise the fact that to win the World Cup is now the hope and aim of every football-playing nation.

If, however, the object of the competition is to discover the champion nation, or the country with the best national side, doubts begin to arise as to whether the organisation of the World Cup has kept pace with the increased entry and the increased importance of the competition.

So long as, whatever the name of the cup, countries like England, Scotland and, later, the Soviet Union, were missing from the competing nations, the organisational defects mattered less since the result of the competition—one country taking the title of champion of the world—lacked authority.

Thus the appearance of Brazil and Argentina in the 1934 final stages without playing a single qualifying match can be ignored. And likewise the appearance of Egypt by virtue of two wins over Palestine, of Italy after but one match against Greece—and that a home one. Or of both France and Germany after playing only one match each against little Luxembourg. All such can be forgotten—even if it was a little unfortunate for other countries as, for example, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria (engaged in a group with Austria and Hungary).

Again, in 1938 in Europe alone there were two groups of four (with two countries to qualify from each), three groups of three (with one to qualify from each), two groups of two (with one to qualify—in one case this was done as the result of a single match played in a neutral country), and one country (Rumania) qualified without playing a single match when their expected opponents, Egypt, withdrew.

It should really have been possible to devise a more equitable way of determining eleven qualifiers from twenty-two competing nations!

The finals that year (1938) were played in France and it was a lack of interest on the part of the South and Central American nations that made for the large number of European qualifiers—eleven plus Italy and France, automatic qualifiers as the holders and hosts respectively. The three other finalists were Cuba, Brazil and the Dutch East Indies and all three arrived in France without having to play a single qualifying match!

That Italy won the 1938 World Cup against such a background did not really add up to much. The pre-war World Cup competitions were indeed often in danger of being regarded as comedies of errors by the aloof, non-participating nations.

Unfortunately the errors remain—but the enhanced importance of the competition makes them no longer humorous but annoying and manifestly unfair. Luck plays its varying part in every football competition of course and few would wish it otherwise. But there is a difference between the luck of the draw for instance and a selection of ill-balanced groups or the introduction of involved qualifying systems when simple and fair ones are possible.

These latter have sadly continued in the post-war competitions. Consider for the moment the first of these—the 1950 World Cup won by Uruguay and notable for the first-ever entry of a British nation.

Group One in the qualifying, or eliminating, competition consisted of Turkey, Syria and Austria. The first two played in Ankara with Turkey winning by seven goals to nil. Subsequently both Turkey and Austria withdrew, Syria appear to have been more forgotten than withdrawals, and no one from the group were available to journey to Brazil for the final stages. Play meanwhile continued in the other groups—in Group Two for example where Yugoslavia twice played and beat Israel and then met France (who had not played yet against Israel). Both the France-Yugoslavia meetings ended in one-all draws—and they proceeded to play a "decider" in Italy. Fortunately this match was won by Yugoslavia—fortunately because had France won Yugoslavia might have felt curious as to whether France would have taken four points from Israel had she been put to the test!

But the biggest flaw in the 1950 competition was in the organisation of the final stages. Sadly it was a defect that arose from admirable intentions—the desire to eliminate the "sudden death" knock-out from the finals. The idea was, for the first time, to put the sixteen qualifiers into four groups of four, for these groups to determine on a league-basis their winners and for these four group winners to contest a further league to arrive at the numbers one, two, three and four in the world. It was, and is, a good idea. Unfortunately, there were not sixteen qualifiers!

I have mentioned the fading away of the Group One countries. Two places had also

been reserved for both the winner and the runner-up in the British championship but the Scots, who finished runners-up to England, had made it known that unless they actually *won* the "home" championship they would not take part in the finals of the World Cup in Brazil. There seemed neither then nor in the light of Scotland's 1954 and 1958 performances, little virtue in the Scots' attitude but at least they had made it known in advance and no one could claim that the missing place amongst the finalists was unexpected. Efforts were made it is true to fill these two vacant places and a third one caused by the total withdrawal of the Asian group countries. Portugal, who had lost away to Spain (and only drawn at home in a two-nation group) were offered a place but declined. France accepted and then changed her mind when she saw the match-programme for the first rounds of the final—four days between two matches was to be expected but upwards of two thousand miles between the two venues France judged was too much!

Ultimately only thirteen nations did compete in the finals in Brazil—but the idea of a complete league system was retained with two groups of four countries (each of whom had therefore to play three matches with the possibility of "play-offs" in addition), one of three and one of only two—Uruguay and Bolivia! And the last-named it must be admitted were only there at all because once again the four South American qualifiers, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and Bolivia were in the finals without playing a single qualifying match. Peru, Ecuador and the Argentine had withdrawn—Brazil of course were the host country. Mexico and the USA were also amongst the finalists. They had, it is true, qualified in a group consisting of themselves and Cuba but two out of that three seems disproportionate.

Whilst Brazil therefore had matches to play against Mexico, Yugoslavia and Switzerland, Uruguay had only a single match against Bolivia and it was not surprising that when Brazil and Uruguay met in the final (and as it had turned out, the decisive) match of the competition, Uruguay won by two goals to one. Yet in previous games in the final group—Brazil had beaten Spain and Sweden by 6-1 and 7-1 respectively whilst Uruguay had only drawn with Spain (2-2) and narrowly beaten Sweden by the odd goal in five.

It was again more the result of their advisers being able to manipulate to their advantage the stupid way in which the final stages were organised, than of the ability of their players that made West Germany and not Hungary the World Cup winners in 1954. As in 1950 the qualifiers were first placed in four groups but had to meet only two and not all three of the other countries in their group. There were further regulations setting out the procedure if the points were shared in a group. These too seemed designed to avoid the obvious—that each country played against all the others in their group. Thus Switzerland who had lost to England but beaten Italy had to play a "decider" against Italy (whom she had already beaten) because Italy had gained two points from beating Belgium—whom Switzerland were denied the opportunity of playing against!

THE WORLD CUP GROUPS — IN DETAIL

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torious in all their meetings. The Soviet records on the other hand show a two-one defeat in Moscow in 1933 and a Russian victory by the same score in 1934. With the Turks—probably because of some aspect of Turkish history outside of my ken—showing a "nil return" of international football between 1932 and 1936, I have omitted these two not fully confirmed results from the records of both countries in our tables.

Without staying too long in the Soviet Union in this section that deals primarily with Turkey it does seem worth noting that after the Moscow international of 1924, the Turks called in at Odessa on their way home and beat an Odessa selection by one goal to nil. It was likewise at Odessa—against the Dynamo club of that town—that Turkey made their last pre-war appearance in the Soviet Union (1936). Since the war the full national sides of Turkey and the Soviet Union had not met prior to the World Cup games but the "star" Turkish club, Fenerbahc, toured Russia in 1956, Galatasaray did so in 1957 and Soviet clubs like Moscow Spartak have visited Turkey.

Galatasaray (founded 1905) and Fenerbahce (1907) are the oldest of Turkish clubs. The country joined FIFA in 1923 and officially authorised professionalism in 1952. The game is becoming ever more popular in Turkey with upwards of 30,000 players now registered with more than a thousand different clubs.

Western Europe has not seen much of the Turks in action and, curiously, although they have played full internationals with 27 other nations in nine cases it was a once-only fixture and only seven countries have been met on more than three occasions. The Turks have lacked in other words the practice of regular internationals with neighbouring countries that has been noted in past surveys in this series—the British championship, the Scandinavian championship, Spain-Portugal, Switzerland-Italy-France-Germany, even the Benelux group. Even so Turkey have played a greater number of internationals than the U.S.S.R.—with nearly a fifty-fifty record of success, and a surprisingly high proportion of success when playing away from Turkey.

The Turks have had a more turbulent post-1918 history than most countries and there is an 11-year gap between 1937-48 in their International football story. Before the break Turkey had played 24 internationals with 35.4 per cent success (18 of these were played between 1923-28); but only 2 in 1931; 1 in 1932; 2 in 1936 and 1 in 1937). Since 1948, however, 49 internationals have been played with 54.1 per cent success—a sound factual indication of Turkey's soccer progress.

U.S.S.R.

MR. KRUSCHEV—who needs no introduction I hope—misses few opportunities of remarking upon his soccer-playing days or that he learned the game from English "missionaries." He grew up indeed in the years when the game was taking root in Russia but, as was mentioned before, its growth was stifled whenever possible by the regime—a fact that, in the long run, probably made the masses the more determined to play it! It may also have been the contrary reason for the present regime very actively encouraging the sport.

At the same time the close association between the State itself and the governing body of football—and of other sports,—has caused the U.S.S.R.'s excursions into the world of international football to wax and wane with the general political climate in the world. Thus it needed the mutual celebrations of victory in the Second World War to bring a Russian team to Britain for the first time in 1945—then, because of a rapid shifting of sympathies in the Cold War period. it took nearly ten years for British clubs to make the return visit to the Soviet Union.

The U.S.S.R. had played their first full international against Turkey in 1924—they maintained club, if not full national contacts with Turkey until 1936. In this same period, a Moscow selection played one match against a Swiss eleven in France; a Russian Federation touring side played several matches in Norway, Sweden and Finland in 1923 and club sides played a handful of matches during the next fifteen years; teams from the southern regions of the Soviet Union—Azerbaijan and Baku, had occasional matches with Iran—but there was a mutual absence of international meetings. Yet, as the Moscow Dynamo made plain when they visited Britain in 1945, there was no doubt that the game was being seriously studied and players well coached during the between-the-wars period.

Since the war clubs from the Soviet Union have played in the most unlikely countries—Afghanistan, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, India, the Lebanon and Syria for instance, as well as in the expected ones as Rumania, Poland, Hungary, Albania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. But matches with the "Western" countries have still been regrettably few. France in 1955 were the first to play in the Soviet Union and in honour of the occasion that fine French actor, Gerard Philippe who died so tragically a year ago, kicked off. Since then England have played in Moscow and club sides from Italy, Brazil and Uruguay and, most recently, the full Argentinian national side.

The Soviet Union's first entry into the World Cup competition has been mentioned. It is unlikely that we shall see their champion club ever participating in the European Champions Cup but at a national level and, on a friendly basis, at club level, all the signs are that the Soviet Union will play a steadily increasing part in world soccer in the next decade. Greater participation will probably reduce that very high (76.4 per cent) record of international success to date—only Hungary by one-nil in 1956 have won in the Soviet Union—but the world and the Russians themselves will be the better for it.

(This popular series in which all the World Cup Groups are discussed in detail, continues next month so that at the end of it, readers will have the best overall background material to the finals in Chile.

YUGOSLAV BAN?

YUGOSLAVIA is contemplating reimposing their ban on players under the age of thirty preventing them from leaving the country.

This has undoubtedly been prompted by the recent wholesale exodus from that country of many of their promising young stars, among them, Veselinovic and Boskov who have joined Italy's Sampdoria.

Vujadin Boskov is 29, but has been out of favour with his country's selectors during the last two years: nevertheless, he does have more than fifty international caps.

His career was all but cut short in 1958 through an injury and due to his inactivity in that period, new wing-halves were "discovered"!

He is still rated among the best half-backs in the international game and Sampdoria are well satisfied with their new purchase.

Kiwis are keen on football

New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr. K. J. Holyoake makes a point with the F.A. Touring team skipper, Tom Finney, O.B.E., during a parliamentary morning tea reception at Wellington, New Zealand, to the English team which toured that country with so much success two months ago. (Planet.)

The game in New Zealand is seventy years old, reveals **NORMAN D. REICH**

THIS year, soccer in New Zealand is celebrating its seventieth anniversary and to mark the occasion, England's much-capped Tom Finney came out of retirement to lead the first Football Association side to the Dominion for twenty-four years.

The story of the game in New Zealand dates back to the 1880s, when clubs began springing up in the growing towns like Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. The New Zealand Football Association was finally formed in 1891, to govern the affairs of the sport. Since then, soccer has trodden a difficult path in the shadow of its "big-brother" code, rugby, to its present position of popularity. Tremendous strides forward have been taken in the last decade. Figures speak for themselves. In the past five years, over one hundred new clubs have been established and 3,000 new players have joined the ranks.

Soccer has now spread from the urban areas into the country districts, where it is considered no more than an ideal recreation for the young men. However, as each year passes and the cream of the players are tempted away to other countries where they are offered professional contracts, New Zealand may soon be forced into introducing semi-professionalism.

There are nineteen district associations under the wing of the N.Z.F.A. who control domestic football in their own areas. Except for the nation-wide tournaments, clubs rarely play against sides in other areas because of travelling expenses involved.

In all there are four nation-wide competitions which add extra interest to the normal season. New Zealand's equivalent of the F.A. Cup is the Chatham Cup, which was presented by the crew of the cruiser "Chatham" to the N.Z.F.A. in return for the hospitality extended to them during a visit in 1922. This trophy is competed for annually by club sides from the length and breadth of the country, who are regionally zoned from the first round until, by the time the penultimate round is reached, a club from the North Island and another from the South Island will have emerged to dispute the final. During the past years, clubs from the north have tended to dominate the trophy, winning it seven times. Eastern Suburbs reached the final three times in succession. They won it in 1951 and again in 1953, while they shared the cup with South Island's Western F.C. in 1952. Seatoun, another of the nation's top combinations, were successful in 1957 and 1958. Stop Out (1956), Onehunga (1954), and Eden (1950) underlined the North Island supremacy. Only Northern (1959) and Western (1955) have succeeded in taking the trophy southwards.

The first Football Association touring party of 1937 donated the F.A. trophy on completion of their visit. Until 1954, it was presented to the winners of an annual quadrangular competition in which Auckland, Canterbury, Wellington and Otago used to take part. However, since then, it was decided to encourage the minnow provinces by adopting a challenge basis. When the holders are beaten, they must play the next challengers in line and the province which has the trophy at the end of the season—usually the end of September—is deemed the winner for the season and keeps it for the summer months. In 1954, the first season under the new system, Waikato won and again in 1959, a smaller province, Poverty Bay, were successful. This competition has intensified interest in inter-provincial matches

There are two further competitions run by the N.Z.F.A. The Brown Shield goes to the winners of a minor-association tournament in North Island. Waikato have won it five times in recent years. In the South Island, there is a similar competition for the Peter Dawson Trophy. Southland have carried it off in 1951, 1952, 1954 and 1958, while Nelson were the holders in 1953, 1957 and 1959.

As a rule, for important fixtures, rugby and cricket grounds are made use of. However, for the Chatham Cup final and other principal matches in Wellington, the Basin Reserve is the venue. This beautiful ground has often been dubbed Wellington's Wembley. It has an imposing grandstand which can seat 8,000 and the ground can accommodate 22,000. Grounds with capacity seating for 20,000 are also to be found in Auckland and Palmerston North.

New Zealand's Test XI has improved steadily, but is by no means a power in international soccer. This representative side—who turn out in black jerseys with a silver fern badge and white shorts—played their first "Test" match in 1927, when they came up against the Canadian touring side. The first match was drawn, Canada won the second 2-1 and then New Zealand squared the series with an odd-goal win. The tourists then clinched the "rubber" with a 4-1 triumph in the final outing.

Ten years lapsed before New Zealand welcomed her next visitors. This time a Football Association party came on a goodwill visit. They were never extended, romping away in all their nine matches and in the three test matches.

Yet another period of ten years passed and then came the Springboks. Captained by Horace Smethurst, father of Peter Smethurst, now with Blackpool, and including Syd O'Linn, later to go to Charlton Athletic and to win further fame as a cricketer, and Dudley Forbes, who also went on to Charlton, the South Africans were too much for the Kiwis. Only in the first test, when they edged home 6-5 in a thrilling match, were they extended and returned home with a formidable 61-17 goal tally for their ten matches.

The New Zealanders recognised the need for more competition for their representative eleven. They went to Fiji and Tahiti in 1952, winning the three tests played. Two years later, they crossed to Australia, where they gave a good account of themselves, winning one of the tests.

The Council of the N.Z.F.A. had a memorable meeting in 1954. Apart from deciding on the new system of competition for the F.A. Trophy, they decided to develop a fund for future tours and mapped out a five-year blue-print for encouraging visitors from overseas sides. South China came in 1955 and again in 1957. Both the test series were drawn. In 1957, the crack Austrian club, Fussball-Klub Austria, made the long trip from Europe to the Pacific for an interesting tour. Auckland Province showed the advance

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WHEN, WHERE, WHO?

In which International was this goal scored? Who are the players? This photograph is one of nearly 500 in the great new sporting classic "Association Football." "The most fascinating football book I have ever seen . . . 5-star recommendation." —Maurice Smith, The People.

You play football, you watch football, you *think* football, but —

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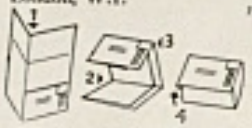

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS . . . . SEPTEMBER

A host of intriguing fixtures

WORLD CUP MATCHES

East Germany v. Hungary (Leipzig)	10
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France v. Finland (Paris)	27
England v. Luxembourg (Highbury)	28

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Austria v. Hungary (Vienna)	24
Denmark U-23 v. W. Germany U-23	26

INTERNATIONAL football comes back into the calendar again after the relatively quiet period of European summer and topping the bill are several fixtures that could have a decisive bearing on who makes the long trek to Chile for the 1962 World Cup.

The Hungarians have an excellent chance of clinching their claims when they meet East Germany at Leipzig. In recent months their team appears to have faltered and several poor performances put a serious doubt against their ability to win the two points they need to qualify.

Victory for East Germany will certainly not open the road for them, unless of course they can recruit the aid of Holland who must beat Hungary at the Nepstadion next month to give Spickenagel, Erler and Co. a chance. I feel that a Hungarian victory is likely or perhaps to put a finer point to it the East Germans are not likely to win. A draw would put East Germany right out of the running, by giving the Hungarians an almost unassailable five points and reduce the Germans' possible maximum to four. Holland, of course, would then have a theoretical chance of winning the group but bearing in mind that they lost 3-0 at home to Hungary their chances are indeed slim. Gorocs, Grocits and Sipos should settle the matter beyond doubt at Leipzig (*writes Eric Batty*).

The big match of the Turkey-Russia-Norway group is Turkey v. Russia in Istanbul scheduled to be played off on the 15th. The Russians appear to be in decline temporarily at least from the strong position they held a year ago, while Turkey are (if not on the upgrade) at least maintaining their improved standards. The match in Moscow between these two gave Russia a 1-0 victory but their general play could hardly inspire confidence. Here I take the Turks to win and keep their road to Chile wide open.

In theory, France v. Finland should be a "walk-over" for the professional French, but during the last twelve months they have given displays which bear no relation to their form of 1958-59. The reason, of course, has been the absence of their major goal-getter, Just Fontaine, who will not be back in action until October at the earliest, and the poor form of Raymond Kopa, still troubled by his old ankle injury. France should still win whatever team they are forced to field but the margin may not be as big as it should.

Yet another intriguing fixture, full of possibilities, is the Scotland-Czechoslovakia second leg at Hampden Park, Glasgow. Comparing the recent records of the two sides points to a clear Czech win, for they have lost only one of the nine games played in the last 20 months while the Scots have turned in some exceptionally poor performances. Again the Czechs have the confidence gained by their 4-0 win over Scotland at Bratislava, but whether that will be enough to enable them to overcome their deficiencies which show up worst away from home remains to be seen. In almost every respect the Czechs are a first-class side, but they suffer like many teams in Central Europe from an inability to score goals.

The England v. Luxembourg encounter at Highbury should be a mere formality.

Denmark, nearing the end of their season, will be the busiest team with two full internationals, one "B" and an Under-23 fixture. On recent form they should be able to beat Norway in a game which counts for the Scandinavian championship, but it is doubtful whether they will be strong enough to test Sepp Herberger's German World Cup team, unless of course he chooses to field an experimental side.

Another factor, too, is that both Denmark and Germany have not yet suffered the full effects of the Italian decision to allow foreigners to be imported again. September is likely to be the crucial month for both countries, and by the time the Italian league resumes they could both be considerably weakened.

Austria, too, have a double test, meeting first Hungary in Vienna and then Russia in Moscow. After their 2-1 win in Budapest in June they should do well at home though the Hungarians, always conscious of their reputation, will be more than ever eager to win what is always a needle match.

The visit to Moscow could provide Karl Decker and his Austrian team final confirmation that they have recovered. Victory there where few teams have won since the war, against a side that beat Austria in Vienna 3-1 a year ago, would boost the prestige of Mr. Decker even more than Austria's Prater win over England.

Czechoslovakia defeated Scotland 4-0 last May in the World Cup qualifying game and the picture on the left shows Czechoslovakia's inside-right Scherer in a battle for the ball with Scotland's McNeill. Scotland play hosts to the Czechs, again in the World Cup group, on September 26, in Glasgow.

COLM DEVLIN considers Glentoran to be the Irish club to watch

TALENT GALORE AT GLENTORAN

THE nineteenth of August saw Northern Ireland's twelve senior clubs kick-off in the Ulster Cup competition. I have no hesitation in stating that the standard of play in the current season will show a marked improvement compared with that of the previous few years. There has been a general realisation among the various club officials that Northern Ireland clubs, if they are to survive, must show much more initiative and business acumen than in the past.

At the start of the season most attention was focused on Glentoran and manager Harry Walker. Ever since the ex-Belfast Celtic captain and half-back joined the Oval staff there has been non-stop activity and Walker has signed almost enough top class players to field two senior teams. His attitude is that no player will be assured of his place unless he turns in consistently good performances. Among the new faces at the Oval are amateur internationals, Arthur Stewart (Ballymena), Eric Capes (Bangor), Hugh Forde (Glenavon), John McDowell (Cliftonville), and Tom Doherty (Derry City) together with John Kennedy (Linfield) and Billy McCullough (Ards). Contrary to rumour, international inside-forward Walter Bruce has re-signed.

Over to Glentoran's big rivals at Windsor Park—and there I rate the signing of Ards' centre-half, Sammy Hatton, as Linfield's most important piece of close-season work. He is the man who can plug that gap in the Linfield defence which was so evident for most of last season. Tommy Hamill's injuries resulted in John Parke being given an extended run at centre-half but Parke never really filled the role satisfactorily. In addition to Hatton, Linfield have signed Trevor Halliday, star of the Queen's University "B" Division side at outside-left and a junior international. Halliday's colleague on the Queen's side, I. Hidvegi, has also come to Windsor Park.

Two new player-managers made their débuts in Northern Ireland soccer this season. Bertie Peacock, after a long and distinguished career with Glasgow Celtic, will attempt to raise Coleraine to the top. Peacock has a big task on his hands but there is tremendous enthusiasm and zest among both supporters and officials and I have a feeling that Peacock will have a successful day at Coleraine.

At Bangor, player-manager Pat McKay has a more difficult task in front of him than Peacock, but given proper support he will doubtless raise the seaside team's playing standard.

Derry City have still found it impossible to entice a player-manager to the Maiden City but trainer-coach Willie Ross has signed two young Scottish players who considerably strengthen the side. They are William Lamb, a centre-forward from Aberdeen, and Douglas Wood from Raith Rovers, an inside-forward.

At Lurgan, Jimmy McAlinden, Glenavon's manager, did a good stroke of business when he signed Dessie Anderson, the Cliftonville and amateur Ireland centre-half. If Joe McKinstry, Glenavon's centre-half of last season, retains his form, it is most likely that a place will be found for Anderson at wing half-back. I think that the 1961 Irish Cup holders are going to have a more settled season than last when they exasperated followers by losing matches which on paper they should have won. This applied particularly to their Irish League programme. Out of twenty-two games Glenavon, who had been 1960 champions, took full points in only ten of them.

Linfield, Northern Ireland's representative in the European Cup, have been drawn against Vorwaerts, the East German champions. Last year, when Glenavon were drawn against the champions of the same country, visa problems led to them being unable to fulfil their fixtures. However, I believe Linfield, with much more time at their disposal, will leave no stone unturned to get to East Germany.

In the European Cup-winners competition, Glenavon have been drawn against the F.A. Cup runners-up (in the absence of Tottenham), Leicester City. This should prove a big attraction. Their home match will probably be played at Windsor Park under floodlights.

Though Tottenham would have provided splendid visitors the Leicester side will be viewed with considerable interest as well. Should Glenavon succeed in disposing of the English eleven, then a crack at one of the other top continental sides should stimulate a broader outlook for international soccer at club level in the country.

However, Glenavon's record in competitions of this nature is not awe-inspiring and such speculation as to future events is somewhat hazardous at this stage.

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European fixtures

All the September games for

Rome: England's Brian Douglas (7) heads the ball towards the goal during last May's England-Italy international which was won 3-2 by the English side. No. (9), white shirt, is England's Gerry Hitchens, now in Italy. (Planet 1.)

AUSTRIA

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

SAK v. SVS-Linz; LASK v. Admira-Energie; Kapfenberg v. GAK; Rapid v. Austria; Schwechat v. Vienna; WAC v. Sportklub; Wr. Neustadt v. Simmering.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

SVS-Linz v. Kapfenberg; Admira-Energie v. SAK; GAK v. Rapid; Austria v. Schwechat; Vienna v. WAC; Sportklub v. Wr. Neustadt; Simmering v. LASK.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

Rapid v. SVS-Linz; Kapfenberg v. Admira-Energie; LASK v. SAK; Schwechat v. GAK; WAC v. Austria; Wr. Neustadt v. Vienna; Simmering v. Sportklub.

ENGLAND

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

Birmingham City v. Leicester City; Blackburn Rovers v. Wolverhampton Wanderers; Blackpool v. Manchester United; Bolton Wanderers v. Arsenal; Chelsea v. Fulham; Everton v. Sheffield Wednesday; Manchester City v. Burnley; Sheffield United v. Aston Villa; Tottenham Hotspur v. Cardiff City; West Bromwich Albion v. Ipswich Town; West Ham United v. Nottingham Forest.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

Blackpool v. West Ham United; Sheffield United v. Tottenham Hotspur.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

Burnley v. Leicester City; Ipswich Town v. Blackburn Rovers.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

Cardiff City v. Chelsea; Everton v. Manchester City; Fulham v. Bolton Wanderers; West Bromwich Albion v. Birmingham City.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

Arsenal v. Manchester City; Aston Villa v. West Ham United; Burnley v. West Bromwich Albion; Cardiff City v. Bolton Wanderers; Chelsea v. Sheffield United; Ipswich Town v. Birmingham City; Leicester City v. Everton; Manchester United v. Tottenham Hotspur; Nottingham Forest v. Blackburn Rovers; Sheffield Wednesday v. Fulham; Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Blackpool.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

Birmingham City v. Burnley; Blackburn Rovers v. Aston Villa; Blackpool v. Nottingham Forest; Cardiff City v. Manchester United; Everton v. Ipswich Town; Fulham v. Leicester City; Manchester City v. Bolton Wanderers; Sheffield United v. Sheffield Wednesday; Tottenham Hotspur v. Wolverhampton Wanderers; West Bromwich Albion v. Arsenal; West Ham United v. Chelsea.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

Aston Villa v. Manchester United; Blackburn Rovers v. Ipswich Town; West Ham United v. Blackpool.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

Nottingham Forest v. Wolverhampton Wanderers.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

Birmingham City v. West Bromwich Albion; Bolton Wanderers v. Fulham; Chelsea v. Cardiff City; Leicester City v. Burnley; Manchester City v. Everton; Sheffield Wednesday v. Arsenal; Tottenham Hotspur v. Sheffield United.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

Arsenal v. Birmingham City; Aston Villa v. Blackpool; Bolton Wanderers v. West Bromwich Albion; Burnley v. Everton; Chelsea v. Blackburn Rovers; Ipswich Town v. Fulham; Leicester City v. Sheffield Wednesday; Manchester United v. Manchester City; Nottingham Forest v. Tottenham Hotspur; Sheffield United v. West Ham United; Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Cardiff City.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

Arsenal v. Sheffield Wednesday

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

Manchester United v. Aston Villa; Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Nottingham Forest.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

Birmingham City v. Bolton Wanderers; Blackburn Rovers v. Sheffield United; Blackpool v. Chelsea; Cardiff City v. Nottingham Forest; Everton v. Arsenal; Fulham v. Burnley; Manchester United v. Wolverhampton Wanderers; Sheffield Wednesday v. Ipswich Town; Tottenham Hotspur v. Aston Villa; West Bromwich Albion v. Manchester City; West Ham United v. Leicester City.

FRANCE

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

Reims v. Lens; Metz v. Rennes; Strasbourg v. RC Paris; Angers v. Sedan; St. Francais v. Sochaux; Rouen v. Lyon; St. Etienne v. Montpellier; Monaco v. Nancy; Nimes v. Le Havre; Toulouse v. Nice.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

Reims v. St. Etienne; Nancy v. Toulouse; Sochaux v. RC Paris; Rennes v. Monaco; St. Francais v. Strasbourg; Le Havre v. Sedan; Lyon v. Angers; Nice v. Nimes; Montpellier v. Metz; Lens v. Rouen.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

Sedan v. Lyon; Metz v. Nice; Strasbourg v. Nancy; Angers v. Sochaux; RC Paris v. Le Havre; Rouen v. Montpellier; St. Etienne v. Lens; Monaco v. St. Francais; Nimes v. Reims; Toulouse v. Rennes.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

Sedan v. Monaco; Nancy v. Angers; Sochaux v. Rouen; Rennes v. Nimes; St. Francais v. Reims; Le Havre v. Metz; Lyon v. RC Paris; Nice v. St. Etienne; Montpellier v. Toulouse; Lens v. Strasbourg.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

Reims v. Nice; Metz v. Lyon; Strasbourg v. Rennes; Angers v. Lens; RC Paris v. Montpellier; Rouen v. St. Francais; St. Etienne v. Sochaux; Monaco v. Le Havre; Nimes v. Nancy; Toulouse v. Sedan.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

Sedan v. Nimes; Metz v. Angers; Sochaux v. Toulouse; Rennes v. Rouen; St. Francais v. Nancy; Le Havre v. St. Etienne; Lyon v. Strasbourg; Nice v. RC Paris; Montpellier v. Reims; Lens v. Monaco.

SCOTLAND

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

LEAGUE CUP

Sec. 1—Celtic v. Hibernian; St. Johnstone v. Partick Thistle. **Sec. 2**—Aberdeen v. Dundee United; Dunfermline Athletic v. Motherwell. **Sec. 3**—Dundee v. Third Lanark; Rangers v. Airdrieonians. **Sec. 4**—Hearts v. St. Mirren; Kilmarnock v. Raith Rovers. **Sec. 5**—Alloa v. Berwick Rangers; Stranraer v. Stirling Albion. **Sec. 6**—Hamilton Academicals v. Stenhousemuir; Montrose v. Clyde. **Sec. 7**—Arbroath v. Brechin City; East Fife v. Queen of the South. **Sec. 8**—Dumbarton v. Cowdenbeath; Falkirk v. Ayr United. **Sec. 9**—Albion Rovers v. Morton; Queens Park v. East Stirlingshire.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

Airdrieonians v. Kilmarnock; Celtic v. Third Lanark; Dundee v. Dundee United; Dunfermline Athletic v. Heart of Midlothian; Hibernian v. Raith Rovers; Partick Thistle v. Rangers; St. Johnstone v. Aberdeen; St. Mirren v. Falkirk; Stirling Albion v. Motherwell.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

Aberdeen v. Dundee; Dundee United v. St. Johnstone; Falkirk v. Stirling Albion; Heart of Midlothian v. Hibernian; Kilmarnock v. St. Mirren; Motherwell v. Airdrieonians; Raith Rovers v. Dunfermline Athletic; Rangers v. Celtic; Third Lanark v. Partick Thistle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

Airdrieonians v. Aberdeen; Celtic v. Dundee United; Dundee v. Heart of Midlothian; Dunfermline Athletic v. Falkirk; Hibernian v. Kilmarnock; Partick Thistle v. Raith Rovers; St. Johnstone v. Motherwell; St. Mirren v. Rangers; Stirling Albion v. Third Lanark.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

Aberdeen v. Partick Thistle; Dundee United v. Hibernian; Falkirk v. Celtic; Heart of Midlothian v. Airdrieonians; Kilmarnock v. St. Johnstone; Motherwell v. Dunfermline Athletic; Raith Rovers v. St. Mirren; Rangers v. Stirling Albion; Third Lanark v. Dundee.

SPAIN

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

Tenerife v. R. Sociedad; Atletico Bilbao v. Santander; Zaragoza v. Valencia; Betis v. Mallorca; Osasuna v. Español; Barcelona v. Sevilla; Oviedo v. Atletico Madrid; Real Madrid v. Elche.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

Santander v. Real Madrid; Atletico Madrid v. Betis; R. Sociedad v. Barcelona; Español v. Tenerife; Sevilla v. Atletico Bilbao; Elche v. Zaragoza; Mallorca v. Osasuna; Valencia v. Oviedo.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

Atletico Bilbao v. R. Sociedad; Zaragoza v. Santander; Oviedo v. Elche; Betis v. Valencia; Espanol v. Mallorca; Tenerife v. Barcelona; Osasuna v. Atletico Madrid; Real Madrid v. Sevilla.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

Santander v. Oviedo; Valencia v. Osasuna; Tenerife v. Mallorca; R. Sociedad v. Real Madrid; Atletico Madrid v. Español; Barcelona v. Atletico Bilbao; Sevilla v. Zaragoza; Elche v. Betis.

some of the countries

SWEDEN

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3
AIK v. Orebro; Degerfors v. Hammarby; Elfsborg v. Norrkoping; IFK Malmo v. Gothenburg; Sandviken v. Halsingborg; Orgryte v. Malmo FF.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7
Malmo FF v. Halsingborg

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9
Orebro v. Orgryte.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10
AIK v. IFK Malmo; Elfsborg v. Hammarby; Gothenburg v. Degerfors; Norrkoping v. Sandviken.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17
Degerfors v. Norrkoping; Hammarby v. Malmo FF; Halsingborg v. Gothenburg; IFK Malmo v. Elfsborg; Sandviken v. Orebro; Orgryte v. AIK.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24
AIK v. Halsingborg; Elfsborg v. Degerfors; IFK Malmo v. Sandviken; Norrkoping v. Gothenburg; Orebro v. Malmo FF; Orgryte v. Hammarby

WEST GERMANY

(South)

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3
Schweinfurt 05 v. 1.FC Nurnberg; Eintr. Frankfurt v. BC Augsburg; Karlsruher SC v. SV Waldhof (Sa); Bayern Munchen v. Kickers Offenbach; VfR Mannheim v. SSV Reutlingen; VfB Stuttgart v. 1860 Munchen; SpVgg Furth v. Bayern Hof; SCHW. Augsberg v. FSV Frankfurt.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10
1.FC Nurnberg v. SpVggFurth; Eintr. Frankfurt v. FSV Frankfurt; SSV Reutlingen v. Karlsruher SC; Kickers Offenbach v. VfB Stuttgart; 1860 Munchen v. Bayern Munchen; SV Waldhof v. VfR Mannheim; Bayern Hof v. Schweinfurt 05; BC Augsburg v. Schw. Augsburg.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17
VfB Stuttgart v. 1.FC Nurnberg; VfR Mannheim v. Eintr. Frankfurt (Sa); Karlsruher SC v. Schw. Augsberg; FSV Frankfurt v. Kickers Offenbach; Bayern Hof v. SSV Reutlingen; SpVgg Furth v. 1860 Munchen; VfB Stuttgart v. 1.FC Nurnberg; Bayern Munchen v. Schweinfurt 05.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24
1.FC Nurnberg v. VfR Mannheim; Eintr. Frankfurt v. Karlsruher SC; Kickers Offenbach v. BC Augsberg; SSV Reutlingen v. SpVgg Furth; 1860 Munchen v. FSV Frankfurt; Schweinfurt 05 v. VfB Stuttgart; Schw. Augsburg v. Bayern Munchen; SV Waldhof v. Bayern Hof.

(South-West)

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3
1.FC Saarbrucken v. TuS Neuendorf; Neunkirchen v. Eintr. Kreuznach; FK Pirmasens v. Spfr. Saarbrucken; 1.FC Kaiserst. v. Phonix L'hafen (Sa); Mainz 05 v. Eintracht Trier; Wormatia Worms v. SC Ludwigshafen; Tura L'hafen v. SV Saar 05 (Sa); BSC Oppau v. VfR Kaiserslautern.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10
VfR Kaiserslautern v. 1.FC Saarbrucken; Eintracht Trier v. Neunkirchen; TuS Neuendorf v. FK Pirmasens; Eintr. Kreuznach v. 1.FC Kaiserslautern; Mainz 05 v. Spfr. Saarbrucken; Phonix L'hafen v. Wormatia Worms; SV Saar 05 v. BSC Oppau (Sa); SC Ludwigshafen v. Tura L'hafen.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17
FK Pirmasens v. 1.FC Saarbrucken (Sa); Neunkirchen v. FSV Mainz 05; Wormatia Worms v. 1.FC Kaiserslautern; Spfr. Saarbrucken v. TuS Neuendorf; VfR Kaiserslautern v. SV Saar 05; BSC Oppau v. Tura L'hafen; SC Ludwigshafen v. Phonix L'hafen (Sa); Kreuznach v. Eintracht Trier.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24
FK Pirmasens v. VfR Kaiserslautern; 1.FC Kaiserslautern v. Eintracht Trier; Mainz 05 v. TuS Neuendorf; Wormatia Worms v. Eintr. Kreuznach; Tura L'hafen v. Phonix Ludwigshafen; BSC Oppau v. SC Ludwigshafen.

(West)

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3
1.FC Koln v. Alemannia; Bor.Dortmund v. Viktoria Koln; FC Schalke 04 v. TSV Marl-Huls; RW Oberhausen v. Hamborn 07; Fortuna Dusseldorf v. Westfalia Herne; Bor.Monchengladbach v. Pr. Munster; Meidericher SpV v. Duisburger SV; SV Sodingen v. Sch.Weiss Essen.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10
Viktoria Koln v. 1.FC Koln; Alemannia v. Bor.Dortmund; Pr.Munster v. FC Schalke 04; Duisberger SV v. RW Oberhausen; Westfalia Herne v. SV Sodingen; TSV Marl-Huls v. Bor.Monchengladbach; Hamborn 07 v. Meidericher SV; Schwarz-Weiss Essen v. Fortuna Dusseldorf.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17
1.FC Koln v. Duisburger SV; Fortuna Dusseldorf v. FC Schalke 04; RW Oberhausen v. Bor.Dortmund; Pr.Munster v. Westfalia Herne; SV Sodingen v. Bor. Monchengladbach; TSV Marl-Huls v. Hamborn 07; Alemannia v. Schwarz-Weiss Essen; Meidericher SV v. Viktoria Koln.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24
Schwarz-Weiss Essen v. 1.FC Koln; Bor. Dortmund v. Meidericher SV; FC Schalke 04 v. RW Oberhausen; Westfalia Herne v. Alemannia; Bor.Monchengladbach v. Fortuna Dusseldorf; Hamborn 07 v. Pr. Munster; Viktoria Koln v. SV Sodingen; Duisberger SV v. TSV Marl-Huls.

(North)

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3
Braunschweig v. Hamburger SV; Werder Bremen v. VfB Oldenburg; Altona v. VfL Osnabruck; FC St. Pauli v. Bremenhaven; Hannover 96 v. Bergedorf; Holstein Kiel v. VfR Neumunster; Eintr. Nordhorn v. VfV Hildesheim; SC Concordia v. Bremer SV.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10
Hamburger SV v. Hannover 96; VfV Hildesheim v. Werder Bremen; VfL Osnabruck v. Concordia; Neumunster v. FC St. Pauli (Sa); Bremerhaven v. Altona 93; Bergedorf v. Holstein Kiel; VfB Oldenburg v. Braunschweig; Bremer SV v. Eintr.Nordhorn.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17
St. Pauli v. Hamburger SV (Sa); Holstein Kiel v. Werder Bremen; VfB Oldenburg v VfL Osnabruck; Hannover 96 v. VfR Neumunster; Altona 93 v. Eintr.Nordhorn; Bremerhaven v. VfV Hildesheim; Braunschweig v. Concordia; Bremer SV v. Bergedorf.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24
Hamburger SV v. VfR Neumunster; Werder Bremen v. Bremer SV (Sa); Eintr. Nordhorn v. FC St. Pauli; VfL Osnabruck v. Hannover 96; VfV Hildesheim v. Altona 93 (Sa); Holstein Kiel v. Braunschweig; Bergedorf v. VfB Oldenburg; SC Concordia v. Bremerhaven.

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TRANSFER FREE-FOR-ALL

France has been full of rumours and hints says ***JERRY WEINSTEIN***

THE new season in France began on August 20 and in the first three months the clubs will have on the average 19 matches in 13 weeks without taking into account the vital World Cup qualifying matches France v. Finland (Paris) and France v. Bulgaria (Sofia) while Monaco have their European Cup matches as well! Is it any wonder that the standard of football fails to improve? It is true that this year the season is destined to end rather earlier than usual (on May 6) to enable an appropriate time for training and preparation for the World Cup in Chile. On this point it seems scarcely open to question that the French will qualify and they are of course particularly eager to do as well as in 1958 when they were a rather surprising third.

Monaco's manager, Lucien Leduc, is reported to have been immodestly confident in New York during his club's close season tour by saying that he thought Monaco would beat Glasgow Rangers in the 1st Round of the European Cup. Whilst it is true that Hibernian were beaten by Reims (1955-56) and Rangers by Nice (1956-57) in clashes between French and Scottish clubs in the competition, Rangers have in their turn beaten St. Etienne (1957-58) and twice reached the Semi-Final (1955-56 and 1959-60). Anyhow, Leduc is taking no chances; in addition to signing Yvan Douis, as already reported, Monaco have acquired 23-year-old Marcel Artelesa, the talented centre-half from Troyes and several other players are being discussed.

As not infrequently happens at this period of frantic rumour the transfer market is a fantastic free-for-all. Thus I have to report that the transfer of Akesbi from Nimes to Racing Club of Paris is *not* completed and Toulouse now seem the new favourites for the free-scoring Moroccan forward. Other hints have been realised and, for example, Parisians will have the pleasure of seeing with Stade Français next season the young Swiss international left-winger Philippe Pottier who has left Chaux-de-Fonds to join his fellow-countryman Eschmann. He will add considerable power to Stade's attack. On the other hand, Stade have released to Grenoble their splendid Dutch winger Van Rhyn. Meanwhile Strasbourg have signed Lachot, the Cannes centre-forward. It will be remembered that Cannes scored more goals than any other club in the 2nd division last season. The Alsatian club have also bought Richard Tylinski, St. Etienne's powerful young full-back, who with Remetter in goal and Jonquet at centre-half will make up an attractive defence.

It is rumoured that Racing are prepared to transfer their excellent goalkeeper Varini (though they will still have Taillendier) and also Guy Senac, Grillet and Bollini (three internationals) as well as some of their reserves and perhaps even Ujlaki. The departure of Laurent Robuschi who made a considerable impression during Bordeaux's Cup run this season is also forecast: both Angers and Monaco are reported interested.

This year's summer tournament organised by Racing proved only slightly less of a crowd-puller than previous years. The Brazilian club Santos led by the effervescent and extraordinary Pele aided by the rocket-shooting Pepe proved too difficult to beat and they retained the trophy they gained last year. Benefica of Portugal were disappointing but then they have had a tiring and otherwise successful season. Anderlecht from Belgium played some of the most attractive football as did Racing who were finally beaten in a sensational game by Santos 5-4.

Poor Alès! The French League have for the moment requested certain financial guarantees from the club before permitting it to play next season. The club is in debt and some indication of its position is given by its average home gate of last season, which was 1,682. Alès also had the lowest gate recorded for any single League match last year: 134 spectators only watched the club play Forbach. Unless a saviour appears on the horizon soon it may be that Alès will disappear. This would be sad because the club won promotion in 1957 though they were relegated two years later and were one of the founders of the French professional League in 1932.

There is certainly no lack of interest on the French football front prior to the start of the 1961-62 season.

On the left is a new photograph of JOSEPH UJLAKI, star performer with the French side, Racing Club of Paris. Previously with Nice and Ujpest, he has twenty caps for France. Born in Budapest, he is 30.

Danes lose yet another player

By DOUG JENS SMITH

TOP news in Danish football has been the resignation of the national team trainer Arne Sorensen. No reason has been given but it is known that Sorensen has not received offers from other countries or clubs. Speculation has it that he is tired of the continual drain on Danish players from Italian clubs.

Even with the existing league law in Italy of two foreign players maximum to each club, Denmark has lost yet another player. Udinese, Director Luige Rosetto, offered 120,000 kronor to Lief Mortensen, 19-year-old K.B. winger.

Mortensen seemed to be adamant in his request for 175,000 kronor but finally settled for 135,000 kronor (£6,750) and with this sum in his pocket joins the professional ranks of the Italian league. Italian scouts are still seeking more Danish players but owing to the existing Italian league law it is doubtful if there will be any more signings this year.

A player to prove his ability is Lief Poulsen, previously centre-forward with the Danish club B93. Poulsen, now working in Switzerland and playing with Lugano, is sought after by the Young Boys club in Bern. Young Boys are offering player exchange plus £1,600 and a first team place to Poulsen. In view of the fact that Young Boys have been Swiss European cup entry three times and many times winner of the Swiss cup there is no doubt that Poulsen is keen to move.

DUKLA WIN U.S. LEAGUE

EVERTON were beaten twice in the final of the United States International Soccer League competition by Dukla Prague. The Czechs won the first leg 7-2 and completed the double in the second by 2-0. In both matches Everton were handicapped almost throughout the ninety minutes, by injuries to centre forwards.

In the first game Alex Young was injured early on and played as a passenger for the duration while his replacement in the second leg, Frank Wignall had a similar misfortune. However this does not detract from the impressive performances of the Czech champions in the New York encounters.

REAL MADRID IS TOP

Continued from page 24

Penarol were saved from an overwhelming defeat by their strong defence and a large dose of good fortune, and though commendable enough these qualities have never been enough to place a team at the top and keep them there. Like Benfica they play a brand of football which reaches a high standard without ever being brilliant. Strong in defence; entertaining and orthodox in attack, they lack only the most vital factor —a great player!

Last on my list of ten top clubs I place CDNA, the team of the Bulgarian Army. For years they have struggled to find the right balance that will bring them success and never quite achieved it, yet always their football is impeccable—right from the text book. In defence and attack they have everything the experts demand; to see them play is an education, and in Ivan Kolev they have one of Europe's most talented inside-forwards.

To place any given number of teams in order of preference is never an easy task, and few people will ever agree on one list.

Results as we well know do not always fairly reflect the play. Hungary should have won the 1954 World Cup and by the same token CDNA or someone not on my list could eliminate Real Madrid from the European Cup without causing me to regret my rankings or to change my mind in even the smallest respect.

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Caribbean Commentary

Continued from page 31

Since 1953 Colombia has rarely impressed in international football, but this year has seen a startling improvement, culminating in the defeat of Peru in the World Cup Qualifying Competition. This season's South American Championship is to be held in Bogota: it will be an excellent opportunity for Colombia's new stars to gain experience before making the trip to Chile.

Although Caribbean competitions are dominated by Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico, soccer flourishes in even the smallest island. The Dutch Antilles, whose home record shows remarkably few defeats in recent years, have beaten Costa Rica and drawn with Holland and Mexico in the past year. They can also remember a long voyage to Helsinki with pride, when they only lost 2-1 to a strong Turkish eleven in the 1952 Olympics. Like their colonial companions, Surinam, they are becoming a power to be reckoned with in international football.

Another island, Puerto Rico, has a strong League competition, the present champions being the Swiss Sport Club. However, they cannot be compared in strength to Cuba, where professionalism has revitalised both club and national elevens. The new regime has established friendly relations with Eastern European countries and exchange visits between Cuban and Eastern European sides are now regular occurrences.

Plans are going forth to link the new Central American Club Championship (won by Olympia of Nicaragua) with the equivalent competition in Europe and South America, for a three-cornered contest at some Caribbean city would put their football firmly on the map for all time. Nevertheless further progress is inevitable, as the game grows in popularity every year; when Christopher Columbus discovered gold on the shores of the Caribbean he called the spot "Costa Rica," or "rich shore"; however Costa Rica and the neighbouring states are no longer rich in gold, but rich in football.

KIWIS ARE KEEN ON SOCCER

Continued from page 34

that had been made in their soccer by beating this top-ranking European side 3-0 in one of the provincial fixtures. When the Australians visited New Zealand the following year, Auckland again rose to the occasion and beat the visitors 2-1.

Encouraged by these results, New Zealand went to New Caledonia for a three-match tour, winning them all. In 1959, the Kiwis made yet another tour—this time to Costa Rica, from where they returned unbeaten, after winning the only Test match 3-2. Stars of the New Zealand Test XI were the agile goalkeeper, J. Aird, the goal-getting centre-forward, T. McCabe, inside-right D. Charlton and left-back G. Outhill, who have all established themselves in the black shirt. The Costa Rica tour was a tremendous financial set-back for the N.Z.F.A. Losses of over £2,000 were the result.

During the 1954 N.Z.F.A. council meeting, it was also decided to launch a coaching scheme. Billy Walsh, who played for Manchester City and represented Ireland against Scotland, England and Wales in the 1947-8 season and again against England and Scotland the following year, began coaching in the Auckland area. He turned out a few times for the Test XI but is now doing a magnificent job in the schools. Another Irish international, Coleraine's T. McCavana, came out to New Zealand after playing for his country against Scotland in 1954 and Scotland and England in 1955. He has also helped with the coaching of the up-and-coming young players.

* * *

TREMENDOUS IMPETUS

The coaching scheme had a tremendous impetus when the Chelsea and England right-half, Ken Armstrong, emigrated to take up the appointment as Director of Coaching. Being qualified as a F.A. staff-coach, he has held regular clinics for coaching both players and coaches. He joined North Shore United in 1958 and has also been "capped" for the country.

Because of the many situations vacant in New Zealand, many of Britain's footballers are emigrating to help establish the country's soccer. An example is the ex-Walton and Hersham player, Doug Lapwood, who joined Gisborne in 1958 and went on the Costa Rica venture as full-back.

* * *

A FIRM GRIP

Soccer has now a firm grip in the Universities where there is an annual inter-university competition—now a feature of the season. Its popularity is growing in the schools as well and support is increasing for a "national" league embracing the five leading clubs in the North Island, like Seatoun, North Shore United and Eastern Suburbs and a similar number from South Island such as Shamrock, Western and Christchurch. This may well be the form in which semi-professional football will burst on the scene—and when that happens, New Zealand will be vying for a place in the Pacific soccer sun.

CENTRAL AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP

(March, 1961)

Competitors: Costa Rica (Hosts for the Final Rounds), Haiti, Guatemala, Panama, Cuba, Salvador, Honduras, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua.

Group A:

Costa Rica beat Cuba (a) 4-1; Panama (h) 6-1; Haiti (h) 3-0; Guatemala (h) 4-2.

Haiti beat Cuba (h) 2-1; Guatemala (a) 3-1; Panama (h) 3-1.

Guatemala beat Panama (a), 2-0; Cuba (h) 2-0.

Panama beat Cuba (h) 1-0.

Costa Rica and Haiti qualified for the Final Group.

Group B:

Salvador drew with Antilles (a) 0-0; beat Nicaragua (h) 10-2; Honduras (h) 1-0.

Honduras beat Nicaragua (a) 6-0; Antilles (h) 4-2.

Antilles beat Nicaragua (h) 2-1.

Nicaragua

Salvador and Honduras qualified for the Final Group.

Final Group:

All matches at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Costa Rica beat Honduras 3-0; Salvador 4-0; Haiti 8-0.

Salvador beat Honduras 5-1; Haiti 2-0

Honduras beat Haiti 2-0.

Haiti

Final Positions:

1, Costa Rica; 2, Salvador; 3, Honduras; 4, Haiti; 5, Antilles; 6, Guatemala; 7, Panama; 8, Cuba; 9, Nicaragua.

Leading Goalscorers:

Ulloa (Costa Rica), 11; Barraza (Salvador), 9; Rojas (Costa Rica), 7; Enamorado (Honduras), 6; Hernandez (Salvador), 5; Delices (Haiti) 3.

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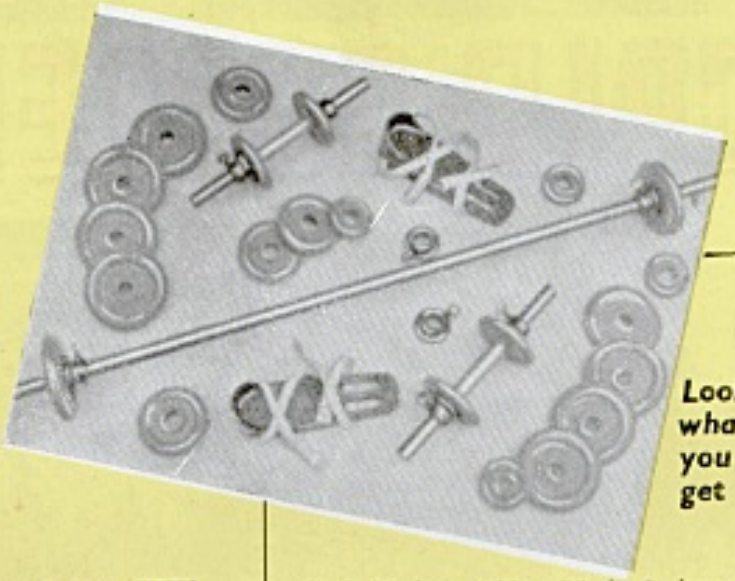

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